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Britain's Rulers Sail Amid Salutes and Hails; Diplomats Flee Chungking

The World's Day—At a Glance

May 6, 1939

King and Queen Begin North American Trip

PORTSMOUTH, England (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth sailed today amid salvos of salutes from warships and shore batteries on their trip of more than six weeks to Canada and the United States.

Their vessel, the German-built Empress of Australia, sailed promtply at 3 p. m. (10 a. m. E. S. T.).

The London-to-Portsmouth journey of the King and Queen, who will be the first reigning British sovereigns to visit North America, was marked by cheering crowds massed along the route of the special train. Thousands of spectators greeted their arrival at Portsmouth, where the King received the golden keys of the garrison.

Shouts of "God bless you," "Give our love to America," and "A happy voyage" broke through the din.

Twenty large wardrobe trunks, carrying the Queen's crinoline gowns and 50 uniforms for the King, and 80 other pieces of baggage were sent off a day ahead.

The sovereigns are due at Quebec May 15.

Britain Protests Japan's Bombing Embassy

CHUNGKING (AP)—Foreign diplomatic officials joined a general flight today from this Chinese Capital, parts of which still were burning from Japanese air raids that caused an unknown number of casualties.

The British Consulate and Embassy were moved from their badly-damaged buildings to the south bank of the Yangtze River. Staffs of the German Embassy and Consulate, whose buildings were not damaged, took new quarters in the outskirts.

Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, informed Renzo Sawada, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, of the "gravity" of the bombing of the British Consulate in Chungking and described as "entirely unacceptable" the Japanese explanation that antiaircraft units were located near the Consulate.

Coal Stoppage Puts Pressure on President

NEW YORK (AP)—Discussion of intervention by President Roosevelt in the huge soft coal stoppage was multiplied by intensification of the deadlock between conferring operators and union leaders, and expansion of the tie-up to include a total of 25 states. John L. Lewis, union chief, sent objections to Washington, it was reported, because Federal intervention in the coal industry lacked power.

Roosevelt's aid hinted to end coal deadlock: Page 1.

British Conscription for 'First-Hour' Need

GREAT YARMOUTH, England (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in a speech today that Britain's decision to adopt military conscription was made necessary by its need to be ready for "the very first hour" in any war.

Britons Fly Home for Rumanian Trade Advice

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Three members of the 14-man British economic mission left by airplane for London yesterday to seek new instructions on current trade talks with Rumania. They will return in 10 days.

Germany Returns Its Ambassador to Paris

PARIS (AP)—Count Johannes von Welczeck, German Ambassador to France, returned to Paris today after being absent from his post since March 20. He was summoned to Berlin then to "report on the situation" the same day that Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador to Berlin, was summoned to Paris after Germany occupied Bohemia and Moravia. M. Coulondre returned to Berlin April 25.

Two Officials of Eire En Route to New York

DUBLIN (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Sean O'Kelly left Dublin today to board the S. S. Washington at Cobh for New York. He was accompanied by J. J. Hearne, legal advisor of the Department of External Affairs.

Legion Favors Military Training for CCC

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The American Legion's National Executive Committee approved yesterday a report calling for inclusion of military training for 300,000 men in Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Also approved were recommendations for legislation prohibiting present exportation of scrap iron to foreign countries.

The Executive Committee is in favor of letting Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, World War draft dodger, come back to the United States and take his punishment.

House Favors Detention for Unwanted Aliens

WASHINGTON (AP)—By a vote of 288 to 61, the House approved yesterday detention of certain aliens ordered deported but allowed to remain in this country because their native lands refuse to issue passports. The bill was approved over protests of some Representatives that it was a "concentration camp" measure.

Congress Subcommittee Favors Refugee Entry

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill by Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, to permit 20,000 German refugee children to enter the United States reached the House and Senate immigration committees today with the unanimous approval of a joint subcommittee.

U. S. Orders 800 High-Speed Airplane Motors

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—The War Department has placed an order with an Indianapolis plant for 800 V-12 liquid-cooled airplane motors of a type Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, describes as "greatest in the world for high-speed performance." The order will be filled at the Allison Engineer Division of General Motors, which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh inspected for the War Department last week.

Successful Test for New 25-Ton Flying Boat

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Rising easily from the bay, the new 25-ton flying boat built in secrecy by Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, made a successful test flight yesterday. It is a twin-engined craft with rated horsepower of 4,000 for take-off with 16-foot three-bladed propellers and daytime capacity of 52 passengers and five crewmen. The wingspread is 110 feet.

New French Defense Decrees Passed

PARIS (AP)—The French Cabinet today passed a series of decree laws for strengthening national defense preparations. New measures to control the foreign press in France and to govern the use of information on defense preparations were described. Other decrees provided for requistioning of national defense materials in time of war and dealt with marine insurance against war risks.

Anglo-Turkish Talks Declared Success

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—The newspaper Akcham said today that British-Turkish negotiations on security "have succeeded."

Russia, which has been conducting negotiations through Vladimir Potemkin, the Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was reported informed on the progress of the British-Turkish talks. Mr. Potemkin concluded his diplomatic conferences yesterday and started for Moscow, supposedly on instructions.

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu was expected to make "important" declarations before the National Assembly Monday on Turkey's foreign policy.

Estonian Cabinet Passes Hitler 'Peace' Pact

TALLINN, Estonia (AP)—The Cabinet last night approved in principle Chancellor Adolf Hitler's proposal for a nonaggression pact with Estonia. The Latvian Foreign Affairs Minister, Vilhelms Munters, was expected here today for a conference on Germany's proposal.

Bon Voyage From Envoy Kennedy

Wide World Cablephoto

Dinner at London an Event Preceding Royal Couple's Departure

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of Britain are now on their way to Canada and the United States for their memorable visit. A few days before their sailing, the American Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, and Mrs. Kennedy gave a farewell dinner for them at the American Embassy. Shown in the picture, left to right, are: Mrs. Kennedy, the King, the Queen, and Mr. Kennedy.

Lavish welcome by Canadians awaits King and Queen: Page 2.

Wellesley Alumna of '37 Heads State Labor Group

Chief of R. I. Women's and Children's Division a young woman two years out of college.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Miss Mary Louise Bartlett, who has taken over the job of Chief of the Women's and Children's Division of the State Department of Labor, is graduate of Wellesley College in 1937 and a resident of Providence. After graduation, she spent a year with the publication division of the National Labor Relations Board where she was one of the 10 women to be named to understudy posts. She was the only one to select press relations as her special field of study. She left the post June 1 last, to become associated with the Ladies' Garment Workers.

The Women's and Children's Division of the State Labor Department has charge of the hours and working conditions, home work, and other phases affecting women and children in industry.

An important phase is the establishment of minimum wages for women and children in specific industries. Such standards have already been set in three industries. The division also has charge of policing the wage and working conditions for women.

Miss Bartlett makes it clear that she does not intend to do much talking, but is prepared for hard work. Her first task will be to put into operation the minimum wage code, soon to be established for women and minors in the retail store trades.

She will talk, however, about when she was "information assistant" with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, and when she was social Director of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 91, in New York City. She also will talk about the chief aim of her career, which is to write. She says she hasn't done much writing in the past two years, but has collected plenty of material and background. She accounts her experience with the girls of the Garment Workers' Union as of great value.

Miss Mary Louise Bartlett
Holds Chief's post in Rhode Island Labor Department.

Roosevelt Asks Speedy End Of Coal Deadlock

Calls upon operators and miners to keep on with peace efforts — Main points in dispute.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt called on coal operators and miners today to continue their negotiations and seek a speedy settlement of the coal strike.

In a telegram to John R. Steelman, Federal Conciliator, it was announced at the White House this morning, Mr. Roosevelt declared the two parties to the controversy should "arrive at a fair, honorable and workable agreement in the spirit of give and take."

"I caution the negotiators on both sides," he told Mr. Steelman, "to keep this in mind and continue negotiations until a speedy settlement is made."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Intervention by President Roosevelt to end the deadlock between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal mine owners of the Appalachian bituminous and the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, which has made 450,000 soft coal miners idle and may add 100,000 more if the hard coal miners go out also, is seen here today as practically the only means of ending the stoppage of coal production.

However a deterrent to the President stepping in now was raised by John L. Lewis, the U. M. W. President, who was reported to have asked the Federal Government to refrain from appointing a mediation commission, in a telegram sent to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Mr. Lewis was credited with telling the Secretary of Labor that the last two Federal mediation boards, spontaneously appointed by the Chief Executive, had been of little value. Such machinery for strike settlement, outside the railroad industry, has no power to enforce recommendations.

Scope of Tie-Up Extended

Miners in 17 new states are now added to those in the original eight who are not working. The extension of the tie-up enlarged it from its original eight-state center, principally in the East, across the Middle West and on into the Far West.

The mines in the areas just closed have been producing between 200,000 and 300,000 tons of bituminous coal a week, or approximately half the national requirements at this season of the year.

Estimates of the amount of soft coal above ground range from 21,000,000 to 26,000,000 tons, which engineering experts said is sufficient to meet the nation's needs for approximately a month if evenly divided That the impasse would not be permitted to continue until these stocks were used up was the consensus, although no one was in a position to say how it would be ended.

Competition Is Increasing

The central issue of the deadlock, the union's demand for elimination of the "penalty clause" in the old expired contract, is probably unique in American labor history. The union seeks to be released from the requirement that any of its members going on strike in violation of their labor agreement pay a fine of $1 or $2 a day.

Meanwhile sentiment for Government supervision of the mining

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

Supply of Coal In Boston Area Proving Ample

Developments, reassuring to the public of Greater Boston, were taking place today in the local effects of the tie-up of soft coal miners in 17 States and of the strike of seamen aboard oil tankers up and down the coast.

The Boston & Maine Railroad, the Maine Central and other public services, reported that coal supplies now available will be sufficient—with careful planning—to maintain full service for some time to come. At the same time the advent of warmer weather brought about a sharp decline in the demands made on local yards for fuel for apartment houses and private homes. It was pointed out by fuel dealers, also, that due to the hurricane a large supply of cord wood is available for fireplace and stove use on cool spring evenings.

At Everett, where clashes between National Maritime Union pickets and police took place during the week, peace reigned this morning. State-employed Metropolitan District Police were withdrawn from the water-front strike area, leaving about 30 Boston and Cambridge officers to reinforce Everett patrolmen as the Union agreed to limit its pickets at the Colonial Beacon plant to 90 men.

The Union also withdrew pickets today from filling stations selling products of the companies against which the strike is directed. According to Thomas McGowan, business agent of the National Maritime Union, it had been found that most of the stations were privately leased and not operated by the companies.

Mr. McGowan declared that he had been informed that more tear gas had arrived in Boston from New York, although he had not learned to whom it had been consigned. It was understood that it had been transported by private plane.

Recruiting of substitute seamen for the oil tankers appeared to have been abandoned with the closing of the employment office of Jacob "Beacon Jack" Lichter. The companies involved received at their refineries yesterday shipments totaling about 15,000,000 gallons of oil brought from Panama and Venezuela in foreign bottoms—which are not as yet affected by the tie-up, though it is understood that the national headquarters of the Union has communicated with foreign unions, asking their co-operation.

Coal concerns were also turning to foreign supplies today as an extra precaution in case of a long-continued shutdown of American mines. Seven ships have been chartered already, it was learned, to bring coal from Wales. They will carry a total of about 40,000 tons.

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Christianity and Democracy Linked at Methodist Session

By the Rev. Ralph Stoody

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6—"Democracy has a great stake in the preservation of Christianity because democracy and Christianity root in the same idea," said William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado, in a laymen's night address at the Methodist Uniting Conference here last night. W. P. Few, President of Duke University, Durham, N. C., and of the Board of Lay Activities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was the presiding officer.

Mr. Sweet's subject was "The Redemptive Church in a Democratic Society."

"The supreme task of the Church," said the laymen's speaker, "is to interpret for our time what is involved in Christian discipleship." In addressing the hundreds of ministers present the former Governer said:

An Untrammeled Pulpit

"I believe in a free, untrammeled pulpit. It would be better to have a divided church, discontented with the evils that stifle the spirit, than a united church content with the pagan social system under which we live."

Mr. Sweet urged that the attack on social injustice should be made both in the name of Christianity and democracy. "It is the business of ministers to prick the consciences of the laity," he said.

Henry Nelson Snyder, President of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., pointed out ways in which the laymen of the new Methodism can promote through it the cause of Christianity.

Early Adjournment Set

The proximity of the coming General Conference in April, 1940, and unwillingness to go into debt for expenses of the Uniting Conference led the delegates to set an earlier date for adjournment than was at first contemplated. The final "Declaration of Union" service is to come Wednesday evening, May 10. Program changes involving the cancellation of several inspirational services were ordered to permit added business sessions to complete action on necessary legislation.

Publication interests were presented yesterday from the Committee of which Alfred M. Landon is chairman. Four publishing houses now belonging to the three

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Labor Act Expected to Stand; But Board Changes Indicated

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Following is a summary of the much-debated status of the Wagner Act and the fight to amend it, the difficulties in the way of amendment, and the prospect of achieving the same end by other means.

WASHINGTON, May 6—It is now almost certain that there will be no important amendment of the Wagner Act at this session of Congress. Senator Edward R. Burke (D), of Nebraska, principal exponent of drastic amendments, told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States that the chances of amendment were only 50-50, while off the record most opponents go much further than that and declare that the issue will be postponed until the next session.

This raises once more the question of why it is so difficult to change an act which the Gallup poll has shown to be unpopular with the public in its present form, and which industrialists almost universally denounce.

One difficulty is that a number of important impartial witnesses have recently declared that the act was fair and needed no amendment. These witnesses are difficult to dismiss lightly and at least raise the question of whether the Act is not serving as a scapegoat.

Four Favorable Reports

1. Fortune Magazine in a survey published October, 1938, told its well-to-do business readers after an exhaustive survey that the Act was fair, that amendments were directed largely to killing the measure, and that the law did little more than guarantee labor a right that "as Mr. Justice Taft said, 'has in many years not been denied by any court.'"

2. Prof. Robert R. Brooks of Williams College, in a book just published, called "Unions of Their Own Choosing," published by Yale University Press, reaches substantially the same conclusion in a

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Memorandum From Albania

Frail Plant of Albanian Freedom Nipped by Sudden Frost of Italian Storm —Zog Not Too Good, But Now?

By the Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tirana

Albania looks about the same as ever. Although swallowed up by a foreign empire, one does not see many outward changes—but there are profound inner changes. Life appears to go on as usual, but in reality it will be far different in the near future.

At first thought, one is inclined to doubt that. The people here were never free, except during the last two brief decades. Beyond Albania's lofty ranges of bare peaks there live in Yugoslavia scores of thousands of Albanians—more than 500,000, indeed. And though not free they get along fairly well. They cut wood, black shoes, sell sweets, cultivate meager fields, and plod along as their forefathers have done for 25 centuries!

Other Albanians are in America, still others in Italy, Egypt, Bulgaria. For centuries all Albanians were subjects of Turkish Sultans. So what difference does it make, if the ephemeral Albanian Kingdom has been swallowed up by Rome?

Well, it doesn't seem to make much, if any. Every good building here in Tirana was built with Italian money and most of them by Italian architects. As one goes from office to office one sees the same officials as before the Italians marched in. Italian loans provided their salaries before, and the Italian Treasury still pays them. They eat at the same restaurants as before, sit in the same cafes, discuss world politics in the same way.

* * *

Overcrowded, rather antiquated automobiles still rattle over the same rough roads. The motor-buses, stiflingly full and piled high with baggage, clatter along exactly as when Zog was King. One still sees stolid, lean, white-fezzed peasants selling eggs, onions, greens, scrawny chickens in unattractive market places. Silversmiths, sitting in tiny shops, continue to pound out rings, bracelets, and other pretty trinkets. Portly men squat, cross-legged, in crude stores, making coats, caps and moccasins.

Leisurely men sit in rather straggling parklets, sipping sherbet made from mountain snows. Half-veiled women move apologetically through the streets. Little carts, each with two enormous wheels, creak along the roads. Tiny oxen or cows with backs hunched up, try to pull wooden plows through the hard ground. Handsome, bare-footed gypsy women glide noiselessly, hither and thither. The little cafeterias, with a dozen different stews sitting on the stove, busily serve modest and impecunious guests. The policemen are just the same as before. Many of the same officers now serving, formerly served King Zog, and wore big "Z's" on their caps.

The clock in the tower ticks off the minutes, the hodjas call faithful Moslems to prayer five times daily, and a burning sun sends the nation to its daily midday nap—just as through all the ages.

Probably there'll be more efficiency, better organization, faster progress, less corruption now than formerly. After all, King Zog did squander vast sums on his family; he was surrounded by a clique of by no means honest politicians and he did suppress civil liberties. The "old gang" was not a model of civic probity. Maybe Count Galeazzo Ciano will do better. Maybe he will and maybe he will not. But, looking under the surface, this seizing of Albania was really a disaster which will affect every phase of the nation's life.

* * *

The old regime had serious defects, but it was building up a nation. It was based on hope and led by an ideal. A formally free Albania was moving forward. This new regime, however, is based on falsehood, maintains itself by treachery and force, and has been formed to frustrate the national ideal. It was established by means of violence directed against Albania and is served by men who betrayed their people for personal considerations.

The local authorities are slaves to a foreign state, placed in office because of their treason in order to keep their own people enslaved. The aim of their masters in Rome will be to divide and weaken the Albanians, instead of uniting and consolidating them. If King Zog had scores of enemies, this regime will have thousands. If King Zog favored his family, this regime far more. If King Zog neglected the people's interests, this regime is created only to serve foreign interests.

Falsehood has been enthroned here and deceit is sovereign. Words are distorted, ideals debased. "Freedom" means slavery; "protection" means bondage; order means subjugation; development means exploitation. Parliament means the lackeys of foreigners. National Representatives mean mercenaries in foreign pay. The weak and flickering light that was in Albania has become darkness. The frail spring plant of freedom has been trampled under foot.

And not only that. Italian settlers will come here. They will take over the land. They will occupy the promising valleys and take possession of the hopeful mines. They will crowd the Albanians out of the country they have inhabited ever since Homer sang of Troy. Albanians will be strangers at home and serve foreign masters in their own house.

A calamity has come to this land, which will be catastrophic in its workings and has no more justification than when a powerful man seizes the garden of a weak neighbor.

R. H. Markham

Coal Tie-Up: Lockout or Strike?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, May 6

The tie-up in the bituminous coal industry was today described by the United Mine Workers of America as a lockout, and by the coal operators of the Appalachian region, whose representatives are in conference, as a strike. Both sides agreed, however, in labeling the stoppage a suspension.

Operators declared they are willing to continue mining operations under the terms of the lapsed contract, and, therefore, since the miners refused to work, they view the tie-up as a strike.

On the other hand, the mine workers call the tie-up a lockout because, they said, the operators declined to make any contract, "and in the absence of a contract men don't work."

Thus operators say they have not closed their mines to workers, and, conversely, miners say they are not out on a formal strike but quit work because the expiration of their contract gave rise to a situation calling automatically for a stoppage of labor.

Lockout and strike are thus defined in Webster's New International Dictionary:

Strike: Act of quitting work; specifically, such an act done by mutual understanding by a body of workmen as a means of enforcing compliance with demands made on their employer; a stopping of work by workmen in order to obtain or resist a change in conditions of employment.

To strike: To quit work in order to obtain, or resist, a change in conditions of employment.

Lockout: Act of locking out, specifically, of locking out employees.

To lock out: To withhold employment from (a body of employees) as a means of bringing them to accept the employer's terms.

The Week in Focus: Poland Stands Firm Against Reich; Litvinoff Removal Weighed

Television Opens the World of Tomorrow

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln's humility has spoken in the news to men and nations driven by discords of world intensity, discords differing only in degree from those he grappled and overcame within the American Union.

There is deep comfort to be drawn from award of the Pulitzer Prize to Robert E. Sherwood's play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." The award proves that men in these distracted times recognize the force of qualities summed up in the patient but powerful figure of Lincoln.

He knew war and the strife of competing ambitions. His words as given by Mr. Sherwood seem spoken for today, as for his own day.

Yet in the same city on the Hudson where this award was announced, thousands of people for the first time watched televised images brought from miles away to their own homes, and heard those images speak.

It will be easy to remember when television "arrived" in the United States. The New York World's Fair of 1939 will be known for this long after the Perisphere and Trylon have disappeared. Newspapers are advertising receiving sets. Television is here and its clarity of image is remarkable even now.

Poland: Focal Point in Europe

Waiting for European statesmen to speak is becoming a popular radio pastime in America, overshadowed by realization that words spoken today may shape many tomorrows.

Josef Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, had the difficult task Friday of saying "No" to Reichsführer Hitler's demands in Danzig and the Polish Corridor. Saying no to Hitler must be backed by force or persuasive smiles.

Mr. Beck left doors open to further negotiation in an atmosphere of mutual give and take. He opposed "one-sided concessions," and asked: "Where is reciprocity? It looks rather vague in the German proposals."

Regarding the British-Polish pact of mutual assistance, Mr. Beck denied it has any aggressive intent. But Britain and Poland are "determined in the defense of certain basic principles of conduct in international life."

Poland has been spoken of as another potential Czecho-Slovakia. Herr Hitler hinted at this in his speech of a week ago rejecting President Roosevelt's peace proposals. Incidentally, Washington has refused to accept Hitler's speech as a reply to the President's message.

Colonel Beck's firm stand, clearly drawing support from Britain, leaves the next moves in Danzig and the Corridor up to Hitler.

Meanwhile Poland's custom of vesting decree powers in President Moscicki during the recess of Parliament, usually a routine procedure, assumed significance in the crisis.

British Uncertainties

The course of events in Europe by no means presents a clear chart of what may be expected in future. At times it seems Britain and Germany are drifting toward inevitable conflict. At others, as this week, the possibility is hinted of eventual British-German understanding.

Turkey's expected adherence to the British-French bloc against aggression points to stiffening of British-German relations.

Russia, after removing the veteran Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff becomes more of an enigma than before. Stalin appears to be taking over direct control of foreign affairs by removing the forceful and ingenious Litvinoff in favor of the faithful henchman, Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

Whether Stalin intends to draw closer to Britain, or make bargains with Germany, or baffle both while delighting in Soviet self-sufficiency and the tribulations of the capitalist world—these inquiries wait on the Russian dictator's actions.

Britain, having adopted conscription, as Sir John Simon put it this week, to be ready for war instantly if it comes, extended at least a tentative olive branch to Germany. Prime Minister Chamberlain on Wednesday told the House of Commons that Britain would be ready to consider the exchange of reciprocal assurances with the Reich.

Termination of the Anglo-German naval treaty of 1935 was acknowledged by London without visible emotion.

Anthony Eden publicly supported the conscription move. Northern Ireland was exempted from conscription in deference to demands of the Irish Free State, also exempt.

Britain let it be known officially that attention is being given to the project for barter of American cotton and wheat for British Empire rubber and tin.

Hitler in the Baltic

By extending invitations to six Baltic nations for mutual non-aggression pacts, Herr Hitler seems to be giving effect to his policy of two-way pacts, opposed to President Roosevelt's general guarantees.

Actually, the Baltic proposals cut two ways. They give partial effect to Mr. Roosevelt's idea of peace pledges. They also tend to immobilize any nations joining them from siding against the Reich. Berlin wants the Baltic as a German sea.

Girding the Americas

Brig. Gen. George C. Marshall not only becomes one of the youngest Chiefs of Staff in U. S. Army history by his spectacular promotion over 34 higher grades, but he also is sailing for Brazil before taking over from Gen. Malin Craig.

General Marshall's comparative youth and his southern visit tie in with Washington's determination to gird the Western Hemisphere for self-defense.

Both the Army and Navy will soon be under younger commands, since Admiral Stark some time back led the youth parade by becoming Naval Chief of Operations.

The decision to send General Marshall to Rio de Janeiro came after Germany had invited the Brazilian Chief of Staff for a military display at Berlin in his honor. Gen. Pedro Aurelio de Goes Monteiro naturally was flattered. He would have led a German division in the parade.

Neither alert Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles nor democratically-inclined Foreign Minister Aranha of Brazil relished the prospect of a South American General leading a National Socialist parade.

So the Marshall visit was arranged, in keeping with trends toward closer integration of Inter-American defense forces.

The Brazilian Chief of Staff could not leave his country when such a distinguished visitor as the U. S. Chief of Staff was coming. Foreign Minister Aranha had a convenient excuse for declining Berlin's military honor. Presumably there will be other visits, other excuses to Berlin.

Guest From Nicaragua

While countering with one hand Germany's bid to Brazil, Washington extended a lavish military welcome to President Somoza of Nicaragua.

Not so long ago Nicaragua symbolized Latin-American distrust for Yankee imperialism. Now the Marines have been withdrawn. General Somoza personally liked the Marines, and is called "El Yanqui" in his own country on that account. His troops when seen stepping along the street of Managua in their American-cut uniforms can easily be mistaken from a short distance for American soldiers.

On Thursday President Roosevelt met the visiting Chief of State at Union Station, an unprecedented step in this Administration. Government workers had a holiday. Planes roared overhead.

General Somoza comes as the second Latin-American official invited to Washington since the Lima Conference, for purposes of cementing Lima's Inter-American solidarity. Dr. Aranha was the first, and took back to Brazil potential credits of $120,000,000.

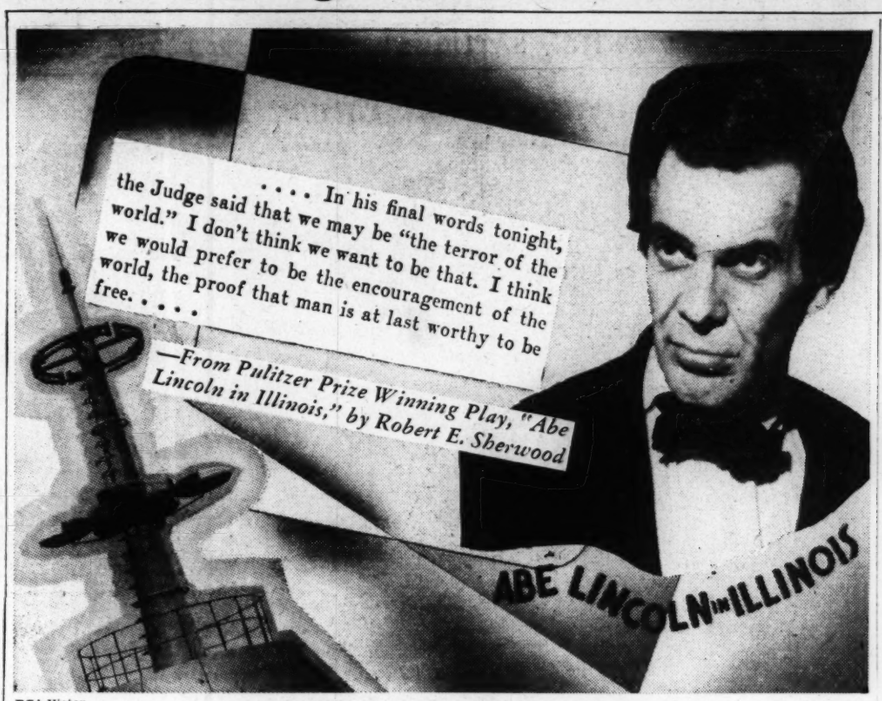
Nicaragua's President is chiefly interested in having work started on the canal across his two large lakes. America holds an option under treaty to do this, as a supplement to the Panama Canal.

By the way, Nicaragua just now is remembering Will Rogers and his relief flight during the 1931 earthquake, in a series of air mail stamps.

Meanwhile Washington tightened its strategic network around approaches to the Panama Canal. Air defense is a prime objective of the new military department in the Caribbean, established May 1 under command of Brig. Gen. Edmund L. Daley. Headquarters are in San Juan, Puerto Rico, largest island outpost of the United States in the Caribbean since Cuba and Haiti regained their independence.

Ambassador Norman Armour, shifted from Chile to Argentina, and former Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper, named as Minister to Canada, are of a caliber to show Washington's determination to strengthen Western Hemisphere solidarity.

Paraguay in an uncontested election chose its "Hero of the Chaco," and, more significantly, "Hero of the Chaco Peace," as President.


. . . . In his final words tonight, the Judge said that we may be "the terror of the world." I don't think we want to be that. I think we would prefer to be the encouragement of the world, the proof that man is at last worthy to be free. . . .
—From Pulitzer Prize Winning Play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert E. Sherwood
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS

RCA Victor

Could Lincoln Have Spoken by Television
Raymond Massey in the role of the Emancipator during his preparation for the Presidency.

War Debt Stirrings

Rumania joins Finland among those gold star nations—two in all—one paying and the other preparing to pay war debts to the United States.

The amount is not large in either case. Rumania's total of $64,000,000 compares with the astronomical $11,231,157,000 of funded debt owed by 20 countries. Finland has paid more than $5,000,000 on a funded total of $8,195,000.

Rumania's Minister to Washington, Radu Irimescu, presented the offer for settlement in a formal note May 3 to Secretary Hull.

Finland meanwhile rightly capitalized on its reputation as the only nation now clinking actual coin onto the war-debt barrel head. A Finnist trade delegation of 35 industrialists, bankers, foreign trade experts, and co-operative leaders spent the week in New York and Washington promoting Finnish-American commerce.

Britain, regretfully in default to America, had nothing to say when a Laborite Opposition Member of Parliament heckled War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha about the war debt. The Secretary had been asked why Britain continued to pay royalties to the German Government on patents of the Czecho-Slovak Bren machine gun.

"It is not customary for this country to repudiate payments which have been legally contracted," replied Mr. Hore-Belisha.

An unidentified Laborite wanted to know: "What about America?" but no reply was forthcoming.

China Grits Teeth

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek launched his latest "united China" drive as Chungking, his "back-to-the-wall" capital far up the Yangtze River, sustained its first large-scale Japanese bombings. Large sections of the city went up in flames.

Japan meanwhile demanded of Britain and the United States a larger share in control of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

The Island Empire was shaken by quakes, severe but not as damaging as previous ones. Casualties are estimated up to 2,000.

It Was News at Wellesley

The world will little note or long remember Peggy Read who won the hoop-rolling contest at Wellesley College, Massachusetts, in the early morning hours of May Day. But Wellesley will remember.

Peggy's wig went askew as she outdistanced the cap-and-gowned Seniors. Discovered, alas, Peggy took a ducking in Lake Walden.

Harvard Lampoon boys do play the cutest pranks.

Wake Up, America! Congress Is Meeting!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6 — The crowds in the galleries of House and Senate are just as big this year as last, but the front-page attention to Congressional debates have been lost in headlines of European war scares. And yet news is breaking every week from Congress which at another time would command national attention. It is the nature of war crises that domestic matters are neglected, but the fact nevertheless remains that managing the affairs of 130,000,000 people living in one big family with the highest income level on earth is one of the world's biggest and most important jobs and that protracted popular inattention to what is being done is unfortunate and a little unsafe.

One result of distracted attention is to lower the influence of Congress as a check on the Executive. When European war scares dominate attention there is already a foretaste of the quasi-dictatorial position which the United States always gives to a Chief Executive in time of war. The Roosevelt domestic policies in the last four months, which at another time would have been subjected to a raking fire of criticism by Congress (which now is decidedly cool to "reform" legislation) have been favored by international conditions.

Reorganization in Quiet Way

The first reorganization order has come from the White House and was upheld by the House this week, 264 to 128, with hardly a ripple of debate or of journalistic discussion, compared with the almost hysterical outbursts that greeted the original reorganization bill. Of course the present bill is a much milder affair, but its prompt acceptance means that Mr. Roosevelt will send down two other bills shortly, which may be more drastic.

The House Appropriations Committee has just started a WPA investigation of a sort which in a dull season would probably "lead" American newspapers. It is full of material that might easily be presented as sensational, concerning alleged Communistic influences and the like, and more specific charges of inefficiency and extravagance. But the hearings receive only mild attention. The Monopoly Committee is out of the spotlight, though next week it takes up the alleged monopolistic control of the rare mineral beryllium, essential copper alloy, and moves into the field of the consumer movement. Even with the best will in the world it is impossible to keep national interest at white heat on these subjects when war is threatened. These and other matters are merely advance examples of all the values which a war would destroy. It recalls how Woodrow Wilson's far-reaching domestic reform program was swept aside in 1917.

Meanwhile, Congress is really working, though it is the stepchild of the American press. Most of the big departmental appropriation bills have passed. In this respect it is far ahead of its usual schedule. In other directions it is far behind. Probably about the last time the average reader saw continuing headlines about Congress was when the "economy drive" was under way, and there were hopeful signs that expenditures might be cut by a coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans. Gallery observers never put very much confidence in the practical effect of this drive except as it represented a point of view, and very soon the prospect is that big additional appropriations will be voted in export and domestic farm subsidies that will more than wipe out any economies that have been made. The budget may be increased by $400,000,000 in this direction alone.

Check in Case of War

Congress has made good progress in the defense program, and has approved the reorganization program. But it has only reached the committee stages in a number of equally important issues. Possibly one reason for delay is the very absence of public attention. Congress is too busy reading the newspapers to make news. There is also a feeling by isolationists and those distrustful of Roosevelt foreign policy that it would be wiser to keep Congress in session in order to have a check on the Executive if war came.

Some of the issues hanging fire are neutrality, tax revision, relief disbursement, the farm program, and proposed amendments to the social security and wages and hours acts. There seems increasing prospect that final action on Wagner Act changes will be postponed.

It is generally believed that Congress will extend Mr. Roosevelt's fiscal power over dollar revaluation and continue the stabilization fund. Minor amendments to the Social Security and wage-hour law are expected. Outside these and certain other measures, there is uncertainty. The uncertainty and delay are probably as great now as any recent session of Congress for a long, long time.

Lavish Welcome by Canadians Awaits the King and Queen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 6 — As King George VI and Queen Elizabeth sail for their North American Dominion, Canadians are preparing for their reception with a flair and a flourish.

A 12-car royal train, shining in blue and silver—a possible escorting fleet of 20 Indian war canoes, to accompany Their Majesties' west coast voyage to Victoria—these will be symbols of a welcome done in lavishly American manner.

But other plans—the engraved certificates to be given Winnipeg's school children commemorating the visit, the tolling of church bells along the St. Lawrence—these show equally that Canadians put much store by this tour, that they are highly pleased at the opportunity to honor their King and Queen.

A month of busy traveling and visiting, from Quebec to Vancouver and Victoria, and back again to Nova Scotia, with every minute accounted for, makes a hurried schedule. But Canadian officialdom, from the Prime Minister down, has made prodigious efforts to streamline every event, reduce friction, and care sumptuously for the safety and comfort of Canada's Sovereigns.

Cars Fresh from Shops

The royal train, with six cars fresh from the shops, is a railroad masterpiece. On a trial run from Montreal to Brockville, the train's behavior was pronounced "perfect." Canadians, watching it, saw the royal coat-of-arms flashing on the two rear cars. These, set aside for Their Majesties, include two main bedrooms with dressing rooms and private bath. There is also an office, a dining room, and kitchen, and other bedrooms with bath for members of the Royal Staff.

Westward, one Canadian Pacific semi-streamlined engine will haul the train the entire distance to Vancouver—probably the longest run for a single engine ever to be made on the North American continent. Eastward, four Canadian National engines will do duty. Ahead of the royal train will run a pilot train, also of 12 cars—a traveling hotel for officials and newspapermen.

Elaborate preparations to guard the railroad trip and every public appearance and private moment of the tour have been made by Scotland Yard, working in conjunction with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The Yard's Chief Constable, Albert Canning, arrived far in advance at Ottawa to perfect plans with the Mounted Police.

Quartet of Mounted Police

Four scarlet-coated members of the R. C. M. P. will act, at the request of King George, as personal orderlies of the King and Queen. Their task will be to keep overenthusiastic persons at a distance and off the train. Ordinarily, Their Majesties are guarded by two Royal Marines, and two members of one of the Guards' Regiments, when traveling abroad.

Beyond all this, nearly 2,000 railway men will be watching the rails, with 134 railway men riding on the train. Canada's Department of Justice will link its efforts with the United States authorities when the royal visitors cross the border June 7 to travel to Washington.

Vignettes of the gala preparations stand out as one traces the tour across the Continent. At Quebec City, French Canadian school children will be rendering "God Save the King" in French, as "Dieu Sauve le Roi." This city has taken especially elaborate precautions to prevent "regrettable incidents." Even such human parade-day follies as tree-climbing and peddling, together with the use of motor horns and sirens, will be prohibited.

Unveiling of War Memorial

A four-day panorama of Government and military pageantry has been scheduled at Ottawa, Canada's Federal Capital. A highlight of the visit will be the unveiling of Canada's impressive War Memorial in Confederation Square, May 18.

But one must not pass by the three giant, triple-layered birthday cakes, weighing 200 pounds each, for the garden birthday party May 20, when Canada celebrates King George's birthday. Lavish concoctions these! From the base of each cake will arise a frosted battleship, a reproduction of the Collingswood, on which the King fought at the Battle of Jutland.

Each cake will be mounted on a big marquee on the lawns of Rideau Hall. But mouth-watering youngsters must beware, for Scotland Yard will be on guard. However, these culinary masterpieces will disappear quickly enough. They are to be cut into pieces of "one and one half ounces each" and distributed to the 4,500 guests at this party.

Empire Broadcast Arranged

The world will hear King George speak once during the Canadian tour—at the Winnipeg celebration, where an Empire broadcast will be made. Canada and the United States, however, will hear him five times and hear Queen Elizabeth once. The King will speak once at Ottawa, when the war memorial is unveiled, once at Winnipeg, once at an as-yet-unnamed spot in western Canada, and once at a final farewell broadcast on quitting Canada.

Queen Elizabeth will broadcast at the laying of the cornerstone of the Supreme Court building at Ottawa on May 19.

Daily, perhaps, as the train glides east and west, a venerable barber, whose usual post is at Chair No. 1 of Ottawa's Chauteau Laurier Hotel, will shave the cheeks of King George. Even now Paul Tasse, the trim, be-moustached tonsorial artist who has been appointed royal barber for the tour, is practicing his strokes. He has shaved royalty once before, Prince Chichibu of Japan, but this time he may be disappointed. For a gold-plated electric razor is to be placed aboard the royal train and the King may elect to use it.

Automobile trips for the King and Queen will be piloted by two chauffeurs who never have been involved in traffic accidents. One is Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's private chauffeur, the other drives the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir. Nor have these chauffeurs ever received a traffic summons, strangely enough.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, May 6

President:

Nominated: Daniel C. Roper as Minister to Canada; Norman Armour as Ambassador to Argentina.

Entertained President Somoza of Nicaragua.

Signed $153,000,000 bill for miscellaneous fighting equipment for Army and Navy.

Departmental:

War Department established military department in Caribbean Sea.

WPA ordered 200,000 workers dropped during May.

Senate:

Confirmed nominations: Edward P. Warner as member of Civil Aeronautics Authority; Leon Henderson to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Completed action on $1,700,000,000 Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill; on $172,604,000 Interior Department appropriation bill.

Passed: Barkley stream pollution bill; Barkley trust indenture bill; bill to establish the office of Undersecretary of Commerce; bill to establish deputy chief of the Army.

House:

Approved President's reorganization plan No. 1.

Passed bill liberalizing benefit payments to World War veterans and their dependents.

Passed and sent to White House resolution designating Aug. 19 as National Aviation Day.

Approved Colorado, Texas, and New Mexico compact for division of Rio Grande waters.

Passed Hobbs bill permitting detention of certain alien criminals.

Completed Congressional action on bill strengthening statutes prohibiting sending of threatening letters through mails.

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Lt. Col. J. Francis Donegan, R.A.M.C.

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VIVISECTION INVESTIGATION LEAGUE
88 Lexington Avenue, New York City

THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
3243 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARYLAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
25th and Sisson Streets, Baltimore, Md.

THE CLEVELAND ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY
3371 West 90th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Strict Neutrality for U. S. Upheld by Women's League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Denouncing economic sanctions as war breeders, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its annual meeting here reaffirmed its faith in mandatory neutrality as a road to peace.

The W. I. L. took its stand for clear-cut nonintervention in European disputes after a poll of members all over the country showed 75 per cent in favor of equal United States treatment for all nations.

Bowing to majority opinion were some of the League's most outstanding members who urged adoption of a collective security policy. Included in the minority group was Miss Emily Greene Balch of Geneva, Honorary International President, and Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmsted, national organizing secretary.

In an eloquent plea for retention of the prohibition on sale of munitions, and credits to all belligerents, Miss Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the W. I. L., described sanctions as "oversimplifying a complicated situation." She predicted the President would hold the "whip hand" over Congress if given power to lift arms embargoes from one belligerent while continuing them against another.

Urging the United States to adopt a role of mediator between warring nations, Miss Detzer held it would be in a better position as a peace negotiator if it had taken no sides in a conflict.

A prediction that the Pittman resolution putting all trade with belligerents on a cash and carry basis would be the neutrality measure finally reported out by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was made by Miss Detzer in her annual report.

She recounted W. I. L. efforts in support of the Wagner child refugee bill and the war referendum amendment, and in opposition to plans to reduce immigration quotas, fortify Guam, and enact more liberal pensions for World War veterans.

Urging the women to exert their efforts more strenuously in behalf of world peace, Miss Detzer told them, "Pacifism is not an unnatural reaction, but a true expression of women's peculiar and separate genius."

"In this period of intellectual confusion and moral chaos," she declared, "women must find those inner forces that are as elemental in their lives as is the aggressive drive in man."

Democracy Put Into Practice In 71 Classrooms in N. Y. City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Classrooms in 71 New York City "activity" schools have been transformed into a series of "little democratic worlds" in which 50,000 pupils from the first through the eighth grade are learning citizenship by living it.

John J. Loftus, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, who has initiated the project, believes that democracy can begin in the classrooms for America's future voters, both boys and girls.

The plan, as Mr. Loftus has outlined it, calls upon both pupils and teachers to play new roles, the students to take responsibility for directing their own affairs, the teachers to slip back from positions of autocracy to become advisers, consultants, members of groups who must abide by the decisions of the majority.

Each classroom is organized as a miniature democracy, with its own president, secretary, judicial council, and committees. If a new monitor is needed, a committee supervises the election. And candidates for some class positions must take civil service tests devised by the pupils themselves.

Responsibilities are added gradually as the classes prove their ability for self-government with more and more free choice as to what the subject of study shall be for the day, what books are to be read, whether the class will remain indoors or visit a museum or park.

Mr. Loftus has asked each teacher to choose a few typical activities of people in a democracy like the United States that can be intelligently learned through daily guided experiences and discussions in each class and in all the activities of the school.

As a beginning teachers have been reminded of five "guiding considerations," that in a democracy individuals are free to go about their business without domination by officials so long as they do not interfere with the rights of other individuals or the community, that individuals may participate directly or through representatives in setting up rules and regulations to make their community life more effective and agreeable, that individuals have responsibilities to the community, that individuals are accustomed to talking things over with other individuals without formal domination, and that individuals may capitalize their own abilities and indulge their own interests and hobbies as individuals or as members of congenial groups.

In order that confusion and loss of control may be avoided teachers have been asked to talk over the plan with the class and have the pupils vote upon it, have them seek patterns from clubs and Boy Scout groups, consult history for parallel problems, debate alternative actions, encourage free, orderly, and courteous discussion of differing points of view, introduce democratic procedure gradually, keep a record of progress by the class and by individual pupils, and discuss the project with other teachers and supervisors with a view to exchanging experiences.

Mr. Loftus looks to the experiment as a means of tremendous gain in the curriculum pattern and reports from the schools indicate that he is right. Teachers say that the children are honest in the self-evaluation which has taken the place of customary report cards, that they freely offer suggestions for improving their own work, and that a student rarely asks for more than he deserves.

Shirley Hawaii Bound

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—When the Matsonia sailed for Hawaii, its No. 1 passenger was the movies' 10-year-old Shirley Temple. Accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Temple, the young actress expects to vacation for a month.

Candid Shot of a Bearded Gent

Santa Catalina Island Company

Wild Mountain Goat of Catalina

Something like 30,000 of these "untamed citizens" scramble over the rocks in the interior of the 55,000-acre island, where tin cans are scarce but herbage plentiful. They are probably descendants of animals left by Sixteenth-Century explorers.

Catalina Island Game Lures Camera Huntsmen Inland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AVALON, Calif—In the backyard of one of the nation's most popular resorts here roam some of the world's most accessible wild life, at present running the gauntlet of the hardiest of the candid-camera fans.

Boar, buffalo, and wild goat are the stars, appearing with other members of the outdoor "cast," in the increasing number of rolls of film that are being exposed over the hinterland of Santa Catalina Island.

The rugged interior of the 55,000 acres of the island is a fastness similar to those of all southern California—covered with oak and chaparral. The Island's domesticated" life is concentrated in the city here, the headquarters for daily trips inland; other overnight accommodations are available at the Isthmus and at Eagle's Nest Lodge, a wild setting befitting the name.

Most numerous of the untamed "citizens" are the 30,000 mountain goats. A grown buck has horns extending as much as 45½ inches from tip to tip. In color the goats are light fawn, dark brown, black or white. At the northern end of the 27-mile island is a specie known as "silver tips," being a silvery blue or maltese; they are believed found nowhere else. In size the various goats range from 150 to 350 pounds.

Visitors marvel at the ease of the goats scaling sheer cliffs like a fly or even on occasion climbing certain trees. The mystery of how a herd often seems to disappear into thin air was recently solved: they make their homes in a series of serrated caves near the summit of Mt. Orizaba, one of the two peaks on the Island.

Where did the goats come from? Controversy agrees at least on the point that they were introduced either by Juan Cabrillo, whose landing in California in 1542 was the first on record, or that they were left by Sebastian Viscaino, who followed a short time later. It is believed they were left as food animals by Spanish and Portuguese sailors, since several islands off the California and Mexican coasts today have wild goats; they range in size according to the degree of vegetation, and those on this Island are among the most thriving. Their shaggy coats make them look like buffalos at a distance.

A real herd of buffalo, roaming as if conscious of its legal protection, recalls the olden days of the Golden West, when their forebears were more familiar to travelers. Some five years ago 50 wild pigs were introduced by the owner of the Island.

The acorn-strewn highlands have apparently agreed with the pigs through the years, for the batch of 50 in but five years have increased to an estimated 2,000.

Deer, big five-pointers, stand by the roadside as visitors pass, quite unafraid of clicking cameras. Coveys of quail whir up from many a bush. Golden and ring-neck pheasants, liberated from the Catalina Bird Park, are doing well, adding color to the natural wild life. America's bald eagle is native to the Island—from sea or inland peak, his nest of sticks can be seen on overhanging crags. Towards the northern end of the Island, thousands of seals bask in the sun.

Modern Children Demand Speed; Keep Up With Them, Judge Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—"Give children mental and spiritual speed with the proper direction and balance," Judge Camille Kelley, distinguished jurist of Memphis, Tennessee, told the conference of farm women, 5,000 strong, who met together to talk over their problems and interests at the second annual Rural-Urban Conference held in Atlanta, Ga., April 28 and 29.

"We've got to be modern enough to walk where our young people walk," said she, "think what they think. You've got to believe in speed. At the same time you must give them mental and spiritual speed with the proper direction and balance. All we can do is stand on the sidelines and give them direction and confidence in what an adult means to them."

From her eighteen years as a juvenile judge, Judge Kelley declared, she had formed the opinion that the initial step in delinquency was the child's first disregard of law and order.

The conference was addressed by many other notable speakers from Georgia and the country at large, including Director W. L. Listerman of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Atlanta; Georgia's Chief Justice, Charles S. Reid; Mrs. Dorothy Ducas, Washington correspondent of the Herald Tribune; Director Walter Brown, of the University of Georgia's Extension Division; Mr. Tom Wrigley, Washington newspaper man; Mr. Columbus Roberts, Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture; Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia and many others.

Mrs. Robin Wood, director of the women's division of the State Agriculture Department, and organizer of the conference, presided at the sessions.

Many cultural exhibits were displayed and booths containing needlework and foodstuffs offered for sale the wares of the visitors from the country. A pageant, depicting a harvest festival, was staged by residents of Pine Mountain Valley, Ga.

San Diego Joins Canal Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Citizens of this Southern California city have joined the All-American canal project as a source of their future water supply.

This action was taken when the voters by a two-thirds margin ratified a contract with the United States Government providing for participation in the construction, operation and maintenance of the All-American canal.

The Federal Government is to provide for additional capacity in the All-American canal in Imperial County to the extent of 155 cubic feet a second, or 100,000,000 gallons of water a day from the Colorado River.

"By voting to ratify this contract, the city of San Diego has provided for a reserve water supply sufficient for an additional population of about 400,000, and 40,000 acres of residential development," declared Fred Pyle, city hydraulic engineer.

The city's portion of the construction cost under the contract will be about $475,000.

The All-American canal is now completed to a point near Dixieland, approximately 80 miles from the Colorado river nearer San Diego.

Individualizing Of Education In Colleges Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—Individualization of higher education was described by Dean Herbert E. Hawkes, Columbia College, Columbia University, speaking before the annual dinner of the American Council on Education here, as the cure for ignorance and misdirected emotion that must be banished if democracy is to survive.

"Unless youth that will make up our citizenry are exposed to the intellectual life, each according to his capacity, we are headed for trouble," Dean Hawkes told the educators, gathered here for their 22nd annual meeting.

The duty for colleges, he said, is to find out the individual capacity of each student and "fill each to his capacity." He added, "the primary aim of education, so far as it has to do with our national culture, is to prepare each individual, intellectually, emotionally and ethically to take charge of himself. Only in this way," he declared, "can he serve as a center of influence in the kind of social order that this country stands for."

Dangers in preserving defective governmental systems through state-run schools were pointed out to the dinner audience by Sir Willmott Lewis, correspondent for the London Times.

A serious drain on public-supported institutions of higher learning was reported by John C. Christensen, Controller, of the University of Michigan, during a symposium on college finance. Demands by various social security programs as well as PWA construction projects are encroaching dangerously upon the ordinary revenue of state institutions, he warned.

Financial problems of privately-controlled colleges were said by George F. Rogalsky, Comptroller of Cornell University, to center around getting additional endowments and preserving those already available.

The two-day Council meeting ended this afternoon with a discussion of "liberalism and liberal education" by Prof. Mortimer J. Adler, of Chicago University. Declaring that "American education has failed to achieve liberal ends by liberal means," Dr. Adler pointed to the false conception of human liberty that emphasises "freedom from" and not "freedom for"—"freedom as a condition to positive accomplishment."

"Our hope," he declared, "must be for a better education, an education which democracy not only makes possible but needs, for in the rectification of liberalism itself, in the school and in the state lies the promise of maturity for American democracy."

A new grant of $75,000 to the Council from the Carnegie Foundation for setting up a division of teacher examinations was announced by Dr. George F. Zook, Council President.

The division will prepare examinations and otherwise assist school administrators in selecting instructors.

Flag Week Listed For June 11 to 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Celebrations marking the 172d birthday of the United States Flag are planned throughout the country for National Flag Week, June 11 to 17, it was announced here recently by William T. Kerr, President and Founder of the American Flag Day Association.

Festivities are scheduled to commence here Sunday afternoon, June 11, and will be carried on by schools, universities, and fraternal and patriotic organizations in other parts of the nation throughout the remainder of the week.

Special Flag Day celebrations have been arranged at the San Francisco and New York World Fairs for June 14. Florida, Ohio, Georgia, and Pennsylvania have already planned state-wide observance of the week, Mr. Kerr announced. Pennsylvania, it was pointed out, is the only State to make Flag Day a legal holiday, a result of many years' promotional work by the Flag Day Association and the Pennsylvania lodges of Elks.

Sickness Plan Doubles Pay-Roll Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Employers already struggling with the problem of their pay roll taxes for social insurance face the prospect that their present pay roll taxes will be doubled ten years hence if in the meantime socialized medicine is voted in and the schedule of increases for social security is carried out.

Pay roll taxes on the employer, now four per cent, would be raised to 8 per cent or more by this program.

With the further pay roll taxes added in that are collected from employees the total pay roll tax for purposes of social insurance would mount to 14 or 15 per cent.

This outlook, in so far as including new tax costs for compulsory sickness insurance, is based on a calculation that socialized medicine would require a pay roll tax of five or six per cent. This figure comes from social insurance authorities of the first rank. The tax would doubtless be divided between employer and employee.

Mounting Payroll Taxes

As for the schedule of advances in the Social Security Act, raising the present one per cent tax on employer and employee to three per cent in 1939, this is fixed by the law. Taking note of protests from business against the projected increases, the Administration at Washington recently proposed modifying the nearby advances outlined in the act.

The House Ways and Means Committee voted unanimously last week for a three-year postponement of increases.

So burdensome is the present schedule of payroll taxes, according to many employers, that outcries against new taxes for compulsory sickness insurance are being heard from some of the leading business organizations of the country.

15 Per Cent Tax in 1949

If the total of payroll taxes rose to 14 to 15 per cent in 1949, that would mean nearly tripling the amount being paid today.

At present the employer pays payroll taxes of four per cent. This is made up of one per cent for old age insurance and three per cent for unemployment compensation. Employees today are paying one per cent for old age insurance, and in six States something further for unemployment compensation.

Ten years from now the program of payroll taxes, if present payroll legislation concerning 1949 is kept unchanged and if new taxes for socialized medicine should in the interval be universally adopted, is forecast as this:

Old age insurance, 6 per cent.

Unemployment compensation, 3 per cent.

Sickness insurance, 5 or 6 per cent.

Total, 14 or 15 per cent.

In seven States the total would be a little higher, due to a State law placing a tax for unemployment compensation on the workers. One State would have a total tax of 14½, another of 16½, but most of them would be 15 or 16 per cent. This tax on employees is omitted in one State this year.

Division of taxes between employer and employees would, of course, reduce the burden on each.

The employer would pay 8½ or 9 per cent on his payroll. His aggregate of taxes would be composed of:

Old age insurance, 3 per cent.

Unemployment compensation, 3 per cent.

Sickness insurance, 2½ or 3 per cent.

Total, 8½ or 9 per cent.

What the Workers Pay

Meanwhile the employee would be paying a payroll tax of 5½ or 6 per cent in 41 States, in the other seven States something more, thus figured:

Old age insurance, 3 per cent.

Unemployment compensation (none in 41 States).

Sickness insurance, 2½ or 3 per cent.

Total, 5½ or 6 per cent.

In the seven States where the workers are taxed for unemployment compensation, the usual sum of payroll taxes on employees would amount to 6½ or 7 per cent. Of the two exceptions, in one State it would be 6, in the other 7½.

The seven States are Alabama with an employees' pay-roll tax for unemployment compensation of 1 per cent; California, 1; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, ½; Massachusetts, 1 (omitted from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939); New Jersey, 1; and Rhode Island 1½.

Among the leaders of organized labor there is division over the advisability of pay-roll taxes for compulsory sickness insurance. Lee Pressman, General Counsel of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, speaking at the National Health Conference last summer, favored general taxation rather than a pay-roll tax on employers, holding that the latter tends to be passed on to the workers when not organized. He was against a pay-roll tax on employees.

On the other hand, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, gave the conference his view that workers should also contribute to sickness insurance funds.

Keystone Medical Bills

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's Legislature has approved bills to curb syphilis. They require each applicant for a marriage license to present certificates of health and demand that expectant mothers submit to a blood test. The bills were sent to the Governor who vetoed similar bills recently because they did not specify penalties. Fines of $20 to $100 or 10 to 20 days in jail are stipulated in the new bills.

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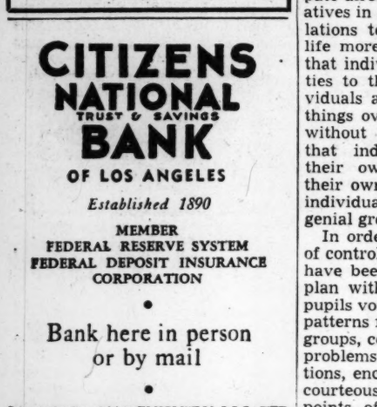
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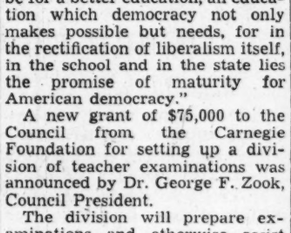
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Promotion System Defended In Canadian Civil Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 6—Proposals presented to the House of Commons by a Special Committee, appointed to investigate the Civil Service Act, have provided Parliament with a definite plan to follow in its efforts to place the service on a more efficient basis and, what is more, to remove its operation from political influence.

The Committee is named annually to bring in recommendations upon the civil service, and this year's findings may be regarded as a definite advancement toward the point where the various Federal Departments will be run entirely upon the merit system.

In line with the proposals of the Committee was a report submitted by the Commissioners of Internal Economy, who urged that House employees whose duties placed their jobs on a year-round, full-time basis and who were still listed as "temporary," be given the status of permanent employees. It was explained that there were many clerks in this position and that the sergeants-at-arms were also affected.

It was argued that the increased activity of the House during the last 20 years had changed the position of these employees who were now without the benefits of permanency such as superanuation. It was pointed out that the acceptance of the proposal would mean no increase in the number employed.

Career Man Selected

While this report was not adopted there are indications that its recommendations will become operative in due course and a further step will be taken in the strengthening and establishment of the service along the lines set out by the British civil service.

The Special Committee made a strong plea for the maintenance of the merit system through promotions. This is followed to some extent and especially in the Department of External Affairs, Canada's foreign office, where Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King takes a keen interest in the workings of the branch.

A notable example of the working of the promotion system in this Department was provided by the appointment of Jean Desy as Canadian Minister at Brussels when the new Legation was opened. Mr. Desy had been Counselor in the Paris Legation under Dr. Phillipe Roy who retired a few months ago.

The Committee recommended specifically that "a system of periodical ratings recording the efficiency of employees be established for use in connection with promotions, classifications, salary increases, and retirements and that the employee shall be advised of the results of his ratings and shall have the power to appeal such ratings to a board.

The Committee proceeded to suggest that a board of appeal, consisting of a nominee of the civil servants' organization named by the complainant, a nominee of the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and the Chairman of the Board, be named by the head of the Department concerned, be established to settle disputes arising out of internal discipline, promotions, and other like matters.

Competitions Insisted Upon

The Committee frowned upon the practice of placing employees in vacant posts in an acting capacity without holding promotion competitions. It was suggested that the widespread use of this method of filling jobs was destructive to initiative and morale within the department.

A further proposal, following the general trend which was to place the workings of the service beyond the control of politics, was to advise applicants that they must not seek political influence in their striving for a Government position.

A thorough investigation of salary scales, both within and without the service, was recommended. It was observed that there exists a wide discrepancy between the salaries paid in various Departments for similar work. The Committee held that such a condition militated against efficiency and the Committee went so far as to propose an annual survey of all units of the service in an effort to reveal any overlapping, overstaffing, or understaffing of the branches. Such a survey would do much to prevent the existence of disparity in salaries, it was suggested.

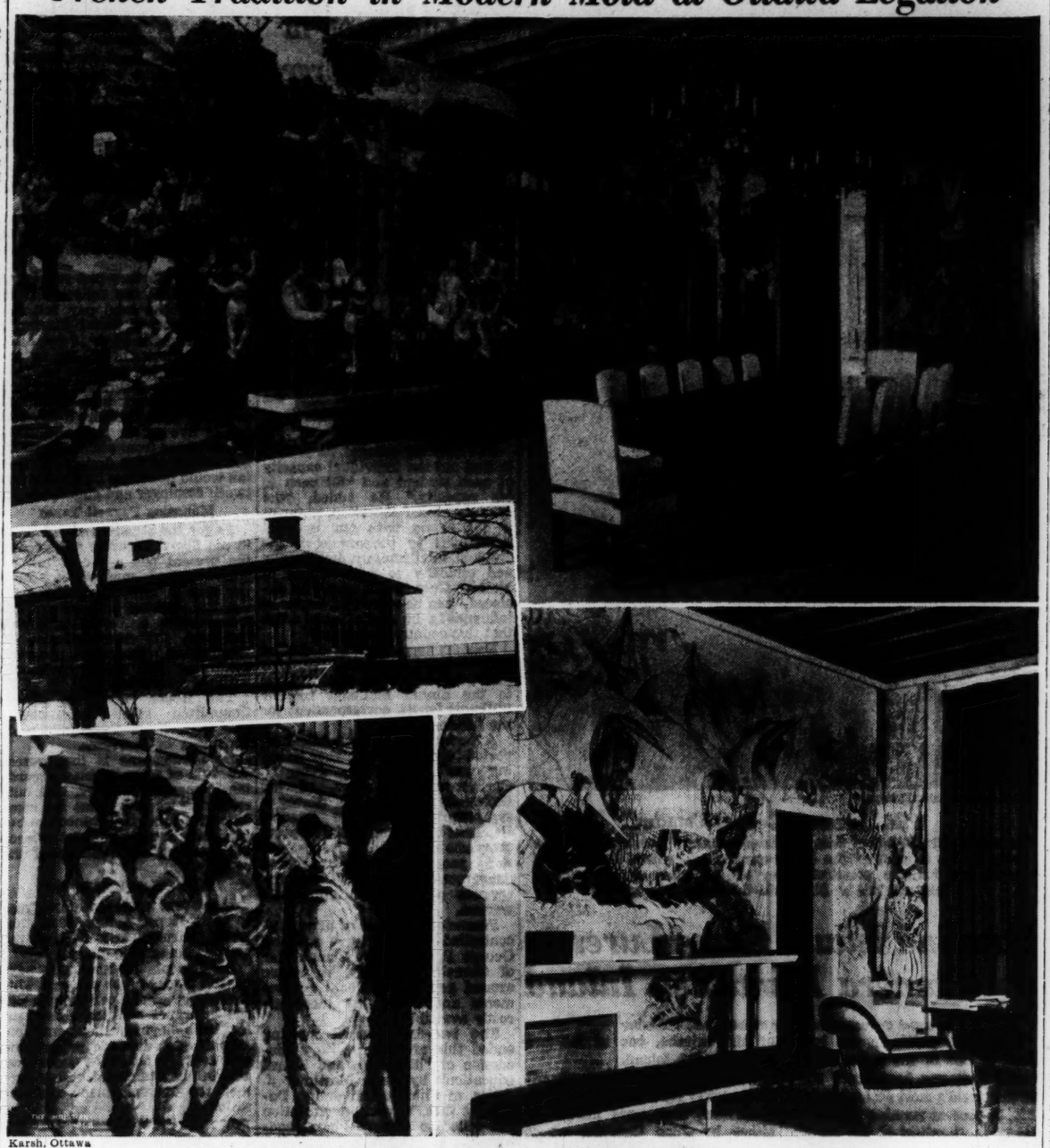
A further effort to put an end to the practice of extending the service of employees, who have reached and passed the retirement age, was contained in a recommendation that no male employee should be kept at his job past the age of 65 and that no female over 60 should be retained in the service. It was urged that retirement should be made compulsory without exceptions.

Earlier Retirement Advised

In the past civil servants have been kept at their posts, through an order-in-council, in instances where their servants were regarded as indispensable. It has often been pointed out that the practice is open to abuse and results in resentment and discouragement among the younger members.

The Committee would bar from the service anyone who was not a British subject by birth or by naturalization and who had not been a resident of Canada for 10 years prior their appointment.

French Tradition in Modern Mold at Ottawa Legation



Karsh, Ottawa

Inside and Out the Legation Reflects the Vitality and Progress of France

Top: Grand dining room, murals by Alfred Courmes; center, the Legation building, architect, Eugene Beaudouin; lower, detail of sculpture by Louis Leygue, and wall etchings by Charles Pinson in the Minister's office.

This emphasis upon jobs for British subjects to the exclusion of aliens was reflected in the Toronto City Council recently where a motion was introduced which would require all contractors taking city work to hire only British subjects.

The Council has not yet taken a definite stand on the proposal which was linked to a kindred suggestion that the City should buy from British firms in preference to foreign companies. A tacit acceptance of this policy was seen in the recent cancellation, by the City, of an order for German generators for the City's new police cruisers.

The recommendations contained in the Committee's report have been made, in some instances, before but they do represent a wide demand for the solid establishment of the service on a sound democratic basis where political interference will be impossible.

Plane Reported Lost Safe in Nova Scotia

JOGGINS MINES, Nova Scotia —A Maritime Airlines passenger plane, missing since it took off May 4 from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Saint John, New Brunswick, was reported safe near here. It carried three men.

Morale of France Found High: Ottawa Embassy Reflects It

Man in the News

OTTAWA, —(CP)— The European situation "is very serious and France has taken all precautionary measures to face any eventualities" Count Robert de Dampierre, French Minister to Canada, said on his return to Ottawa after a three-month visit to France.

"Despite the feeling that anything may happen tomorrow, the morale of the French people is perfect," he said. "Notwithstanding the seriousness of the situation there are still hopes that any major conflict will be averted.

"In France, nobody wishes war and everyone is anxious that peace be maintained. But if we are obliged to fight we are ready for any eventuality."

Embassy in the News:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—In view of the prominent role played by France in the international crisis and French relations with the British Empire, particular interest attaches to the seat of French diplomacy in Canada.

The beautiful new legation building in Ottawa is virtually a bit of old France in the new country; for the rather severe, classic lines of the well-known architect, Eugene Beaudouin, stand out in isolated contrast to the varied influences which go to make up the general architecture of the Capital City. It is a Beaudouin. Few architects either side of the Atlantic have been more talked about than this scholar of the Beaux Arts, winner of the Prix de Rome, and an international figure in architecture.

New Type for Ottawa

To begin with, the Legation's severe classic lines and the use of Quebec granite in rough and moulded form produce not only an imposing building but an entirely new sort of architecture for Ottawa.

Within is a glamorous succession of pleasing lines and beautiful combinations of France's famous colored marbles.

Enormous tall windows of the grand ball room swing out to the Ottawa River. On the opposite wall hangs a huge Gobelin tapestry, woven after Raphael, a treasure sent over from the French Government's storehouse. Louis Leygue was chosen to provide ornamentation round this tapestry. His rich imagination has produced a seris of full, high and low relief figures.

Alfred Courmes' set of murals in the grand dining room shows that Ottawa possesses a masterpiece.

Wall Etchings

In the Minister's office, Charles Pinson has produced a charming phantasie of the history of Canada during the French regime in wall etchings. Mr. Pinson has worked out an original method and manner of wall etching. The pictures are chiseled out directly on the marble, and black inked into the stone, so that it has some of the aspect of a dry point.

Strong, bold lines sketch Jacques Cartier's ship. Early education with French nuns instructing a class of little girls squirming on a bench is shown.

At the official opening ball in in the new Legation Mr. Beaudouin had the satisfaction of seeing this beautiful building filled with a colorful assembly of people. He emphasizes that a Legation should be seen full of people and must be designed and decorated for that purpose.

Italian-German Policies Scanned At Milan Parley

MILAN, Italy, May 6 (AP)—The Foreign Ministers of Italy and Germany met here today in conference following Poland's rejection of German demands in Danzig and Pomorze (Polish Corridor).

Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, met the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop at the station. The entire 3½-mile route from the station to Herr von Ribbentrop's hotel was lined with uniformed members of Fascist organizations standing at attention. Italian and German flags flew from every building. Numerous bands played.

After the Italian statesman left the visitor at his hotel, the crowd waited outside and cheered until Herr von Ribbentrop appeared on a balcony and saluted.

It was announced that the two Foreign Ministers would meet for two conferences, after which they are to motor to Lake Como. Herr von Ribbentrop had stopped over at Berchtesgaden on his way to Milan.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring and Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Chief of Staff of the Army, already are in Italy. The fact that Dr. Friedrich Gaus, who is usually present when important documents are to be drawn up, is with Herr von Ribbentrop strengthened a belief that the Lake Como meeting would be important.

Summary of Polish Claims

BERLIN, May 6 (AP)—A summary of the Polish note delivered to the German Government yesterday follows:

Section one of the communication developed the idea that the object of the 1934 treaty, now denounced by Germany, was twofold: The renunciation of force in settling differences between the two nations and the application of peaceful negotiation to all points at issue.

Section two stated that the Polish Government foresaw trouble over the Free City of Danzig and addressed itself to the German Government with the view to regulating the matter.

The German Government, it said, replied that Danzig was a secondary matter—that it never would be of prime importance in German-Polish relations.

The note further recalled that Herr Hitler in his Reichstag speech of Feb. 20, 1938, said that with the change in the League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig German rights were being respected by the Poles and Polish rights by the Germans and that matters were moving smoothly.

No Reason Given for Urgency

The note said that in March, 1939, the German Government made a proposal of which it said that "it must be settled urgently," without giving any reason for this urgency.

The Polish Government on March 26 made counterproposals. These were:

1. The two countries to give mutual guarantees regarding the Free City on the basis that there be absolute liberty for the Germans in Danzig and that Polish interests in the Free City be respected.

2. Poland is ready to study all questions concerning transit across Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) on the one condition that Polish sovereignty remain inviolate.

This, the note said, was fully in the spirit of the 1934 German-Polish agreement.

The German Government, it continued, did not even reply.

A month passed, and the Polish Government learned of the German Government's answer only through Herr Hitler's speech of April 28 and the German memorandum on the same day.

Demands Called One-Sided

The Polish Government, the note said, was determined not to accept a principle of negotiation in which demands of one side simply must be accepted by the other without change or even discussion.

Section three of the note said the Polish Government could not agree that the 1934 nonaggression pact excluded the making of agreements with other countries.

Otherwise, it said, independence in foreign affairs would be lost.

The British-Polish mutual guarantees, the note said, are not incompatible with the German-Polish treaty which Herr Hitler denounced on the grounds that they were.

Poland's obligations to Germany under the nonaggression pact, it contended, would be dissolved anyway should Germany attack Britain because Germany, along with Britain and Poland, was a signatory of the pact of Paris outlawing war as an instrument of national policy.

Section four of the reply said there therefore was no reason for Herr Hitler's denunciation of the 1934 treaty which furthermore was signed for 10 years without provision for its abrogation.

Bulgaria Shows Rich Products Of Farms and Little Factories

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILIPPOPOLIS, Bulgaria — Bulgaria has recently held its seventh annual fair here in the oldest city of the Balkan Peninsula—outside of Greece. It was founded by the father of Alexander the Great. But there was nothing antique about the fair. Its significance, indeed, lay in the fact that it showed how rapidly Bulgaria is becoming modern.

Bulgaria is a small, rather poor land of 6,000,000 inhabitants, most of whom are rather primitive peasants. Yet this fair, arranged entirely by Bulgarians, compared favorably with the best on the Continent. Of course, its display of machinery and manufactured articles was immeasurably behind such exhibitions as those in Germany or France, but its presentation of what Bulgaria produces was attractive and impressive. This was like an annual "last day of school," with the children showing their best achievements. The young Bulgarian nation enthusiastically showed what it can produce.

What is that? Well, it is something marvelously good, and may be divided into two categories, of which the first and chief are things that grow. Nowhere in Europe are they better. Raising them is Bulgaria's pride and romance; it is the common man's poetry and song.

Like a Single Family

This fair made all Bulgaria seem a garden, with the whole nation working in it as a single family. Mother, father, and children are all there, with baby and grandma. They take up their hoes at sunrise and lay them down at dark.

They raise their own seeds, prepare the soil, reset the plants, prune and trim, and bank and irrigate. From it all come roses, tulips, grapes, peppers, strawberries, melons, apples, tomatoes that have no superiors and not many peers. In April you may eat fresh grapes, raised the year before. It takes great restraint for Bulgarian tomatoes not to smile at all others in Europe.

In producing these things each Bulgarian feels himself a "meister." Professors, educated farm experts, the State, bankers, Parliament, and the Government all co-operate in producing, sorting, marketing them. This enables Bulgarians to be both individualists and socialists. Each man writes his own verse of poetry, but it fits into the general song. The Bulgarians are not "on the line." They are individual producers, artists.

Official Bulgaria Courteous

All this was excellently shown at the Fair. The Bulgarian family was able to see what it is accomplishing. They came for almost nothing on the railroads (75 per cent reduction), saw the exhibition in 12 different buildings all for 15 cents, were very politely treated and well taken care of.

Every friend of Bulgaria cannot but rejoice to see how much more thoughtful and courteous official Bulgaria has become. This peasant nation naturally emerged from Turkish domination rather crude and blunt. There was no "Kiss the hand, gracious lady," in Bulgaria. And there isn't yet. But much neighborliness. The Bulgarians have tended to scorn niceties. "Ain't" seemed rather more virile and robust than isn't.

But at this Fair many little things were done to serve the common people, to make them comfortable, to facilitate their visit—to make country cousins feel at home in a city.

The second chief type of Bulgarian products presented were manufactured objects, made in little factories. They were mostly the result of individual initiative; their producers were also artists. There were hand-made hats, shoes, native costumes, rugs, furniture, decorations, ornaments, fabrics, and other such things as enterprising inhabitants of small towns can offer. Such persons are provided capital by a popular Co-operative Bank. The peasants are helped by the Agrarian Bank, an excellent institution for "little people."

This Fair was better than a book, or movie, or opera. It showed how simple people, all of whose grandfathers were illiterate and in bondage to a foreign power, have worked together, year by year, to build up markets, banks, model natural scientific institutions, and a State, and how they had advanced to a worthy place among Europe's most progressive people.

Chrysler Plants Resume

DETROIT (AP)—Work has been resumed in the Jefferson and Kercheval Avenue plants of the Chrysler Corporation after a dispute over seniority listings had thrown 5,000 men into idleness.

The shutdown had also affected 1,000 men in the Chrysler De Soto plant temporarily, shutting off the supply of bodies.

Crossword Quiz Answers

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Cities Multiply Services; Public Demand Responsible?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In pioneer days, nobody expected a city employee to go into private basements and carry out ashes, nor did anybody think of sending his children off for the day in care of another public employee who would teach them to play games. But year by year folks who live in cities have put in requests for more services of this kind until last year the trend toward increased municipal service reached a highwater mark.

This is shown in reports of city activities summarized in the Municipal Year Book of 1939, published in April by the International City Managers' Association here.

While funds from the Federal Government encouraged expansion of local services in some fields, such as housing, cash alone was not responsible for the whole movement, it is observed. In municipal planning, for example, new commissions to start orderly development of cities sprang up like dandelions, and there was no federal impulsion here. It appears from this study that the desire of the people back home for more public service is responsible for expansion of activity both in the city hall of Smalltown, and in the Capitol at Washington.

Many New Activities

In any case, it is noted in cold statistics that nearly one fifth of the cities of over 10,000 population in the United States reported one or more new activities during 1938.

Public housing is reported as an outstanding example of increased municipal activity in the personal-service field. Offers of Federal aid stimulated 221 cities to set up local housing authorities by the end of 1938.

These housing authorities have been highly successful in raising locally the 10 per cent of the cost required for obtaining Federal housing money, reported Coleman Woodbury, Director of the National Association of Housing Officials, in a chapter on this subject. Almost without exception, he said, local governments have chosen also to contribute to the maintenance of the new low-cost housing units.

On the other hand, opposition to the subsidizing of housing for low-income groups has grown more audible during the year, Mr. Woodbury noted. Some communities have refused to establish housing authorities and have returned earmarked funds to the Government. Lack of public education in the housing question is responsible, he holds.

Planning activities of cities increased so much in 1938 that Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director of the American Society of Planning Officials, declared, in his review, that they "took on the character of a small boom." In the New York metropolitan region alone, 14 new city-plan commissions were established during the year. Among cities under 50,000, 28 new commissions were reported.

Needs of the unemployed have required a number of cities to increase services in the relief field, reports Fred K. Hoehler, Director of the American Public Welfare Association. Several Michigan cities—Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, and Saginaw — quadrupled their obligations from September, 1937, to September, 1938. During the same period the total amount of relief more than tripled in Asheville and Charlotte. N. C., and Canton, Ohio.

Few new relief programs were launched during the year, however, Mr. Hoehler found. Local administrators were kept busy working out better administrative processes and attempting to integrate, Federal, state, and local activities, much in need of co-ordination.

In public health work, there was a growth of local services developed as a part of state and Federal programs, asserted Dr. W. F. Walker of the Commonwealth Fund. County health service was expanded by organization of departments in 100 additional counties, bringing the total to 1,200 at the beginning of 1938.

Expanded Services

Other evidences of expanded services are the following:

Twenty-two cities built sewage-disposal plants during 1938; 8 acquired water works systems; 5 built new airports; 11 built swimming pools or developed bathing beaches; 4 built municipal stadiums; 3 put up museums. In a number of cities recreational services were expanded. Some cities enlarged park activities to include play for grandfathers. Horse-shoe courts, archery, tables for checkers, and other games for adults were provided.

And how much does it cost the Jones family to get all these services?

"A family with $2,500 income paid slightly less than $200 in state and local taxes in a typical American city during 1937," the Year Book states. Average property taxes in 1938 showed a small increase—eight tenths of 1 per cent.

Change in Posts

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Norman Armour

The present United States Ambassador to Chile has recently been nominated by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Argentina. A 1913 Harvard man and career diplomat, Mr. Armour will succeed Alexander W. Weddell, recently appointed Ambassador to Spain. He has been in Chile since January, 1938, and was formerly Minister to Canada, from 1935 to 1938. Since entering the Foreign Service in 1916, he has served in Petrograd, Brussels, The Hague, Montevideo, Rome, Tokyo, and Paris.

Mystery of Star Clusters Seems About to Be Unveiled

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT LOCKE, Texas, May 6—The long standing mystery of why beautiful globular clusters of stars seem to be limited to that particular section of the Milky Way in which our sun is located, appeared nearer explanation today as astronomers attending dedication exercises of the McDonald Observatory and Astronomical Symposium heard Dr. R. J. Trumpler of Lick Observatory tell of recent researches.

One of the best known such clusters is in the Constellation Hercules. It was discovered by Halley and estimated to contain some 60,000 stars forming a vast globe of fiery suns. Dr. Trumpler, already famous for startling discoveries in open star clusters, surveyed the Milky Way as if he were standing at a point in distant space, looking at our galaxy end on, instead of being on the podium of the great new telescope, far up in the observatory dome. His voice reverberated with a hollow sound to the crowd below because of the peculiar acoustics in such a structure.

Dr. Trumpler showed how the clusters appear to be lining the Galaxy in this one particular part of the system, out where stars on the "pancake" appear to be thin. This is where our sun would twinkle to an observer in space, as a relatively small, cool, G-type star. Nearly 100 of these clusters are known, and when first described in 1930, observers thought that those farthest away were the largest. It now turns out that this observation was only apparent, based on the assumption that space is transparent, an assumption now known to be untrue since gaseous matter in space, as well as clouds of cosmic dust particles obscure vision.

Key to Mystery

Examining other great galaxies far out in distant space, Dr. Trumpler believes he has found the key to this mystery, the explanation of why astronomers have never been able to identify globular clusters nearer the center of our milky way. It was long thought that they were there, but that the intensity of starlight in this region hid them from view.

Now it turns out that perhaps star clusters are really confined to the outer regions of stellar systems, since a careful search for them in other galaxies like our own fails to locate any in "central condensations" where stars are as thick as bees in a swarm. Dr. Trumpler raised the possibility, however, that there are still undiscovered distant clusters in several unexplored regions. Most of those already known are in one half of the sky, around the Constellations Argo, Sagittarius, Ophiuchus and Centaurius. Dr. Trumpler urged that the hunt for new clusters be made by photograph using red light.

Holds Record

Keeley

Harry B. Riley

State Controller of California, who polled largest vote ever recorded in State.

California's Controller Acclaimed Champion Vote Getter of the State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONG BEACH, Calif.—If votes are any indication, the most popular man in the history of California is Harry B. Riley, State Controller. At the last general election, he received 2,695,904 votes, a California record for all candidates, not excepting Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to W. M. Kerr, County Registrar of Voters, who revealed this as the result of his recent survey.

Controller Riley first held public office as City Clerk here, when he was 21, serving for two terms. At 24 he became City Commissioner of Finance, also for two terms, youngest ever to hold the job. He served later as mayor pro tempore. In 1931 he was elected to the State Assembly, representing Long Beach and near-by communities; he was re-elected in 1933 and 1935. In 1937 he was appointed to the elective office of State Controller by Gov. Frank Merriam, and his record-breaking vote came last November in standing for the office for the first time.

As a finance officer, Controller Riley can tell many stories, but his favorite concerns his own youth: he says he saved enough money as a newsboy for the old Long Beach Tribune (predecessor to the present Press-Telegram) to buy a lagoon homesite here, which he still owns.

Great Cultural Future Forecast

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6 (AP)—America is "on the verge of a great development in cultural activities," Mark A. McCloskey, Recreational Director of New York City's public schools, said here May 5. He spoke before the Association of Junior Leagues' National Convention.

Advising a national program for educational and recreational use of free time, the New Yorker said:

"Open the school houses for the adults as well as children. . . . The time will come when the lighted school house in America will be just as much a symbol of patriotism as is the flag that flies over them in the daytime."

The conference elected Mrs. H. W. Holland, St. Petersburg, Fla., Vice-President, and Mrs. Bradner W. Lee, Jr., Los Angeles, Treasurer.

Regional Directors named included Mrs. James M. Parker, Boston.

Navy Keeps Ships And Midshipmen In U. S. Waters

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Three United States battleships and 1,400 midshipmen will be kept out of possible trouble zones in European waters as the result of a naval order published today.

Without explanation, the Navy announced cancellation of plans to route the annual three-month practice cruise of the midshipmen to Europe.

A new itinerary is being worked out that will keep the Naval Academy students on this side of the Atlantic. It is expected the new route will include various Atlantic ports, and possibly some on the Pacific, but none in South America.

Apparently reflecting official concern over war tension in Europe, the cancellation was announced as cryptically as last month's sudden order returning the main fleet to the Pacific five weeks ahead of schedule.

Naval circles noted the original schedule would have taken 3,000 miles from their base three battleships comprising the backbone of the new Atlantic squadron, the New York, Texas, and Arkansas.

Another development was the Navy's rejecton of fall bids for construction of the $3,000,000 dirigible which Congress authorized last year. This action, likewise announced without explanation, was taken after naval officials had been criticized both for the comparatively small size of the airship decided upon and for their failure to consider an all-metal "teardrop" design. New bids would be called for soon, it was indicated, but there was no hint as to whether either the size or design would be altered.

A start was delayed until completion of a study President Roosevelt said he was making personally. Then bids were asked on a craft only 325 feet long, of 1,080,000 cubic foot capacity.

Methodists

(Continued from Page 1)

uniting Churches are to be administered, according to the action taken, by one widely representative board of publications.

Study of Church Weeklies

The more difficult problems in connection with the score of official and semi-official Church weeklies have been referred for further study to a committee of nine which will bring recommendations to the coming General Conference. A proposal to have one official weekly to cover the entire Church has considerable support.

A faction in the Committee has favored a Church Advocate published in six editions, to contain certain pages in common and other pages to be edited and circulated in each jurisdiction. Opponents urge that the experience of the Northern Church in a similar practice has not been satisfactory.

"The retreat of our city churches has been definitely stopped," said the Rev. Roy L. Smith of Los Angeles, in addressing the Council of Cities, a Methodist organization of urban pastors and church workers. "We have not closed a downtown church for 10 years," he said.

Rumania and Sweden Open Pavilions at N. Y. World's Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Two more European countries—Rumania and Sweden—dedicated and opened their pavilions at the New York World's Fair yesterday. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia was the chief speaker at the ceremonies opening the Rumanian pavilion and congratulated Rumanian officials on their beautiful building.

"I hope your oil and wheat will always continue to be employed by the people of Rumania for peace," the Mayor said.

A telegram was received from King Carol making a plea for better understanding between his country and the United States.

"I salute with the deepest pleasure the Rumanian pavilion at the New York World's Fair in the hope that its participation will make Rumania better understood and forge closer ties with the United States," the King said.

A highlight of the physical structure of the pavilion is the columns of carved alabaster in the interior in which colored lights have been set and which shine through with striking effect. The ceiling of the pavilion is a clock of rock salt from Government-worked mines of Rumania. Authentic gypsy music is played in the exhibit.

Wollman F. Bostrom, Minister of Sweden to the United States, formally opened his country's pavilion, declaring that while it was not large, it might be useful as a place to drop into after the hurry and bustle of the exposition.

"In a way this is not such a bad simile for the place which Sweden today occupies in the community of nations—a position which we will do our utmost to maintain and defend," Mr. Bostrom said. "But don't believe that for that reason our participation in the world's work is less active and purposeful. There are other problems besides the purely mechanical ones which have to be solved if mankind shall be able to look forward to the world of tomorrow secure in the conviction that it will provide a richer and happier life.

"The movement aimed at a closer contact by the creative art and industry which you will find illustrated in other sections of this exhibit has also, in fact, a close connection with social improvement. The object we have in mind has not been to produce luxurious articles available only to the privileged few, but to bring comfort and beauty into the everyday life of the people.

Count Folke Bernadotte, Swedish Commissioner General to the Fair, recalled he had visited the Fair when truckmen were dumping hundreds of truckloads of dirt to make a firm foundation for the fair grounds and stressed how dull the work would have been for those men if they did not realize they were building something.

O'Kelly Coming to Fair

DUBLIN, May 5 (AP)—Deputy Prime Minister Sean T. O'Kelly of Eire will open the Irish Pavilion at the New York World's Fair in place of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera.

Draft-the-Wealth Bill Approved By Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—A bill compelling the wealthy to lend their money to the Government in time of war received the unanimous approval of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The measure, introduced by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, would provide that upon the outbreak of a war involving the United States a "wealth census" would be conducted. Thereafter, a citizen with a net worth of $10,000 would be required to devote 5 per cent of his wealth to the purchase of 50-year Government bonds bearing 1 per cent interest.

As the wealth of the individual increases, the percentage also advances, until it reaches a figure of 75 per cent for all those worth $100,000,000 or more. If the Treasury found it did not need to borrow the full percentage of wealth it would be permitted to ask less. However, if the maximum percentages mentioned in the measure were borrowed, the Treasury could proceed to borrow still more.

"This means that the Government would have money to finance a war as long as there was any wealth," Senator Lee explained to newspapermen, calling it a "forced loan."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee received from Dr. L. D. Stilwell of Dartmouth College a statement that any changes in the Neutrality Act to give broader discretion to the President would result in "an alliance with the British."

"Every speech and act of the President for two years points in that direction," he said. "He feels intensely that the British are all right, that the Germans are all wrong, and that the United States must marry itself to London now."

Also studying proposed changes in the Neutrality Act, the House Foreign Affairs Committee held a closed session with Capt. John B. Earle, attached to the office of the Chief of Naval Operations, and Col. Charles D. Barrett of the Marine Corps, as witnesses. Acting Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York said the discussion dwelt upon "such matters as blockades" and the cash and carry section of the neutrality law.

Labor Act Expected to Stand; But Board Changes Indicated

(Continued from Page 1)

striking review after more exhaustive studies.

3. Prof. Walter Gellhorn of Columbia Law School, in an article with Seymour L. Linfield on "Politics and Labor Relations," in the Columbia Law Review, March, 1939, carefully analyzes the fairness of the Act and calls it "a largely successful effort to perform a difficult assignment by procedure which, while minimizing the chance of mistake, fully preserves the basic values of thoughtful judicial processes."

4. Another book, "American Labor," by Herbert Harris, also published by Yale University, strongly endorses the act.

On the Other Side

Against this chorus of approval by authorities or careful students, together with other similar testimony, it is difficult for opponents to make headway, when it comes to the final test of a Congressional committee. The attacks on the Act are frequently generalizations, like that of Fred I. Kent, New York banker, who on May 4 told the U. S. Chamber of Commerce: "This Act is undoubtedly the most harmful piece of legislation that has been passed by Congress in the history of the United States." But such a superlative has little influence in a Congressional committee. Senator Burke presented his full case for amendment to the Senate Judiciary Committee last year, but at the conclusion the Committee voted unanimously to take no action other than to transfer the matter to the Labor Committee.

At hearings in the past few weeks a striking change has occurred in Senator Allen J. Ellender's approach, judging by his questions. The Louisiana Senator began with hostility to the Act, but apparently has switched over to approval, at least in so far as to disagree strongly with William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, who seeks amendments.

Another difficulty in the way of amendment is the Labor Board's own court record. The Board has had 18 cases before the Supreme Court, has won 14, divided 2, and lost 2. That is a high batting average for a Government agency.

Politics Enters Case

Another point of difficulty is that the Board is able to offer statistical evidence that it has decided more cases in favor of the A. F. of L. than for the C. I. O., although the Federation charges it with being biased. President Green, head of the Federation, acknowledged the validity of these statistics, so far as they went, in his testimony before the Committee, though charging unfairness by the Board in other directions.

A final, powerful influence away from amendment is on a lower plane. This is politics. Congressmen just don't want to handle such a bitterly controversial question if they can help it. It is much safer, many of them feel, to leave the law as it is or to get the same end by oblique means.

So much for the difficulties of legislative amendment which have led to earlier forecasts in these columns that little if anything would be done to change the Act at this session.

But there is another way to "amend the act." This is to "amend" the Board. This movement is well under way, and gives considerable promise of success.

The Board is composed of three members. In its sweeping discretionary authority it is something like the Supreme Court. There can be a "liberal" or a "conservative" administration of the act. And nobody can doubt that the Board, like the Court, may "follow the election returns."

Amendment of the Board

Already one member of the Board, Donald Wakefield Smith, has had his reappointment by President Roosevelt blocked by opponents, and Dr. William M. Leiserson of the National Mediation Board has been substituted. Already the attack on Commissioner Edwin S. Smith, whose term expires next year, has commenced. It is unlikely that he can be reappointed.

Public and Congressional pressure is felt by the Board like any other agency. Supreme Court decisions for one reason or another swung to the New Deal after the 1936 victory. It is hard to believe that the Labor Board can resist the present pounding without altering some of its decisions, or at any rate drawing into its shell, and reducing its discretion.

Another means of reducing Board authority is to reduce its appropriations. Board opponents may be successful in achieving their ends through this approach in Congress.

It is here, rather than in direct amendment to the Wagner Act, that the chief hope of the law's opponents now seems to lie.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Two American Plays

By Harold Hobson

London

Not often is the enormous intellectual span of the American genius so vividly illustrated as it is by the simultaneous production of Mr. T. S. Eliot's "The Family Reunion," at the Westminster, and of Mr. John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," at the Gate Theater Studio. The latter play, drawing its strength from the raw pioneering life of tramp ranch workers, set amidst log cabins and the open fields, is a familiar enough example of the rough, uncultivated vitality which is characteristic of one aspect of American art. But "The Family Reunion" reminds English audiences that the United States produced the elaborate literary periphrases of Henry James as well as the semi-inarticulacies of the gangster films. It is a play in whose every line there rings an echo of old Greek tragedies, a drama cast in the form of poetry that springs to life only in the minds of those who are steeped in the atmosphere, the philosophies, and the severe beauties of the ancient classical literature.

* * *

Mr. Eliot, like Auden and Isherwood, like Spender and some others, is trying to bring the breath of poetry back to the English-speaking stage. The whole of "The Family Reunion" is in verse. We have Mr. Eliot's word for this; and certainly, from their appearance on the printed page, the speeches of the play look like poetry. It is by no means the fault of the Westminster company that the ear does not confirm what the eye suggests.

Harry, the Lord Mounchesney, returns home after some years' absence, tortured by the thought of the wife whom he has pushed overboard on a sea voyage, and addresses his family, gathered together to greet him, in these remarkable words—

> You are all people
> To whom nothing has happened,
> at most a continual impact
> Of external events . . . You do not know
> The noxious smell untraceable in the drains,
> Inaccessible to the plumbers, that has its hour of the night.

Noting a certain surprise on the face of his hearers, Harry explains,

> I am not speaking
> Of my own experience, but trying to give you
> Comparisons in a more familiar medium.

* * *

Now Mr. Michael Redgrave, who plays Lord Mounchesney, is a fine young actor who in the past year, on both stage and screen, has built up a considerable reputation that is still rapidly growing. He has the bulk and stature of a man who can dominate a theater, and a keen intelligence, as he has shown in his performances in Shakespeare and Tchekhov, which grasps both the form and the temper of poetry. But even he cannot give life and urgency to the woolly inconclusiveness, the emotional imprecision, of most of Mr. Eliot's dialogue. Except to a mind alive with classical memories of the Eumenides, this story of sin and its expiation is vague, lacking in significance, and starkly unbeautiful.

Stark and unbeautiful also, to a superficial view, is "Of Mice and Men," which expresses the life of the Californian cattle camps with a freedom, not to say license, of speech that the Censor would probably not allow to be delivered unmodified in England anywhere except on a private stage like the Gate. It is a tale of two men, one lively, intelligent and wiry (played by Mr. John Mills), the other (Mr. Niall MacGinnis) huge, of enormous strength which he does not himself realize, and mentally far less than sub-normal. These men, George and Lennie, are united by a friendship that neither poverty nor misery nor failure can weaken, which, in its completely unsentimental statement by Mr. Steinbeck, shines through the violence, crudity and brutality of their surroundings with a light that is steady and true.

Music at the New York Fair

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Musical activities in connection with the World's Fair began promptly on the evening of April 30 with the inaugural concert in the Hall of Music at the Fair Grounds. The orchestra of the Philharmonic-Symphony, under its regular conductor, John Barbirolli, officiated, and the soloist was Josef Hofmann. But as prelude to the symphonic program a Fanfare composed for the occasion by Arcady Dubensky and "The Star-Spangled Banner" were played under the leadership of that eminent lover of music, the Mayor of New York, Fiorello H. La Guardia, who fulfilled his unaccustomed duty with complete competence and an excellent taste in tempi.

The symphonic program opened brilliantly with the "Roman Carnival" Overture of Berlioz, paid a worthy tribute to American music by bringing forward Charles T. Griffes's symphonic poem, "The Pleasure-Dome of Kubla Khan," offered as a special gratification Chopin's E minor Piano Concerto with Josef Hofmann as soloist, and attained its end and culmination in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

The hall, suggesting the interior of a gigantic egg shell, has ample breadth and great depth. The coloring comprises various shades of salmon-pink and the lights spaced about the upper part of the curve suggest a stylized version of a starlit sky. For the last two-thirds the floor slants sharply upward. There are no boxes or balconies and no posts to interfere with the view of the rather narrow stage. The seating capacity is in the neighborhood of 2500.

* * *

On the evening of May 1 came the first of the projected international events, the Norwegian Concert, under the patronage of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Norway, who occupied chairs of honor in the front of the hall. In a few words of tribute at the end of the program the Crown Prince specifically thanked the various participants, who included Olav Kielland, the authoritative young conductor of the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra (following here the current fashion of conducting without desk and score), and the Norwegian Royal University Chorus, under the direction of Sigurd Torkildsen. The orchestra was again the Philharmonic-Symphony.

The hall was thronged with an audience largely of Norwegian origin and the whole occasion had so much the intimacy of a family party that comment on the performance would be out of place, except to record that the University Chorus proved to be one more of the admirable choirs that recently have come our way from northern Europe, and that the program emphasized duly the primacy of Grieg in Norwegian music. Among music not by Grieg the compositions of most interest, for one reason or another, were Johan Halvorsen's "Suite ancienne" and Svendsen's "Norwegian Artists' Carnival." Naturally the chorus produced a particularly striking effect in Reissiger's "Olav Trygvason."

* * *

Aside from the World's Fair, Carnegie Hall has as usual been the focal point for orchestral music. The Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, finished there its New York season on the evening of April 26, signalizing the occasion by introducing to the local scene Nicolai Berezowski's "Toccata, Variations, and Finale" for string quartet and orchestra. To one listener the work's chief interest lay in the composer's adventures with a novel instrumental combination. Otherwise a good deal of arid, if ingenious, polyphony yielded at times to areas of a rather lachrymose sentiment. A resounding exposition of Sibelius' "Tapiola" was a feature of the concert, which presented also Haydn's Symphony in C major, No. 97, and Ibert's "Escales."

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society, in turn, rounded out its subscription season with the concerts of April 27, 28, 29, and 30 (that of the twenty-ninth being devoted exclusively to Wagner), John Barbirolli conducting. Rudolf Serkin appeared as soloist at the first two and the last. For perfection of style and exact co-operation between piano and orchestra the performance of Beethoven's C major Piano Concerto on the former occasions was something never to be forgotten. Almost as good results were obtained at the final concert with Mendelssohn's G minor Concerto.

At the first two concerts Stravinsky's "Pulcinella" Suite, after Pergolesi, opened the program and the César Franck Symphony ended it. These yielded on the valedictory occasion to Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude and the First Symphony of Brahms. Over the "Pulcinella" music tastes divide sharply. Some who like both Stravinsky and Pergolesi separately can't abide them in combination. Others find the merger highly palatable.

"Don Manuel Osorio de Zuniga," by Francisco de Goya
Lent by the Bache Collection, New York, to the Masterpieces of Art Exhibition at the New York World's Fair 1939.

Otakar Ostrčil Honored

By H. H. Stuckenschmidt

Prague, German Bohemia

During an entire week Prague has celebrated the memory of a distinguished Czech musician. As artist and as individual Otakar Ostrčil represented exceptionally valuable qualities of Czech character. His activity as opera conductor of the Prague National Theater, the direction of which he took over at the time of the government reconstruction in 1919 and occupied until 1935, made him one of the most important figures of Czech art life. During these 16 years he built up the repertory of the theater along important lines.

In the foreground, of course, stood Czech opera, primarily the work of Smetana and Dvořák, together with that of Fibich, Janáček, and Novák. Also works by Suk, Foerster, Otakar Zich, and Ostrčil himself were presented; and among the youngest musicians early acclaim was given particularly to the radical E. F. Burian. Second to the Czech operas, those given were primarily by German composers — Mozart, Wagner, Weber, and Richard Strauss, whereas the Italian masters were decidedly in the background.

* * *

Ostrčil was fond of producing each season a cycle of works by one particular composer: in 1923, five operas by Smetana; in 1928, four by Dvořák; in 1931, five by Mozart, and so on. This "stylized" plan of repertory had a strong didactic importance, a plan seldom carried out with such consistency on any other opera stage. Like all Ostrčil's reforms, it was vigorously opposed by certain quarters, but was just as vigorously promoted by his students and the (still numerous today) members of the Ostrčil Society. The contest over Ostrčil reached a climax in 1927 in his famous presentation of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck."

Not only as director but also as composer has Ostrčil his historic significance. He begins as a strict Smetanist in the current of Wagner romanticism, but then undergoes the European experience of tone-decomposition, and in this way attains to an extremely modern tone-speech. The compositions of these late creative epochs seem to us today much more important than those of the young Ostrčil. The strongest purely musical impression gained from the festival celebrating his sixtieth birthday came also from one of these late works, from the "Kreuzweg-Variationen" for full orchestra. Upon a theme as clear-cut as a wood block Ostrčil develops a sequence of 14 variations, the stations of Jesus' last journey to the cross serving as poetic foundation. The harmonic expression is amazing in its daring and rigor; one feels that one detects here and there the influence of Alban Berg, but against it Ostrčil sets his ever constant feeling of tonality. Under the orchestral direction of Otakar Jeremiaš the composition constituted the climax of a matinée which the Prague National Theater arranged in memory of Ostrčil.

* * *

Of his stage works there was presented the legend of "Kunalas Augen," composed in 1908. From the beginning of his creative writing Ostrčil constantly endeavored to present on the stage an ethical concept, the concept of kindness, of nonresistance, of sorrow, as the strongest moral weapon against power and might. It is a maxim which has given great impulse to China's philosophy (Lao-tse) as to those of India and of primitive Christianity. Last year we heard in the Prague German Theater Ostrčil's opera "Hansens Königreich," in which an army which had been conquered through nonresistance won a battle through maintaining an attitude of peace. Also in "Kunalas Augen" kindness defies wickedness, forgiveness is victorious over hatred, and magnanimity over treachery. In the music too Ostrčil remains loyal to his anti-dynamic faith. Except for the second act, he makes no attempt at all to secure effects through operatic means but in quiet and dreamy style arranges melodic ideas in due order. Thereby dramatic suspense is lacking, to be sure, and yet there is created a style of penetrating rhythmic consistency, great melodic flexibility, and strongly chromatic harmony.

Vítězslav Novák, the most significant Czech composer of the older generation, is another representative of romanticism, although in sharp contrast to that of Ostrčil. His work has been given expression in two great compositions of former creative periods. The symphonic poem, "Der Sturm," for trio of solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, written in 1910, is one of the most significant creations of its period. The Byronic atmosphere of the poem of Svatopluk Čech, in which is depicted a cross-section of the hearts of those on board a ship which embodies a world of experience, love, hatred, hope, joy, sorrow, and tribulation while crossing the ocean, only finally to be destroyed by a hurricane, appears in extremely condensed form in this magnificently conceived music.

The "new" style of 1910 is already creatively at work in this composition. It lies in the dramatic expansion of absolute music forms, in the unique connection of tone and word, and in the harmony which leads even beyond Debussy to the borders of tonally strengthened realms. To be sure, the language of Wagner also shows its impress, particularly in the first third of the score, and yet thereupon is worked and woven a style pattern of eruptive passion, which increasingly fascinates the listener and brings out with growing vividness the dramatic action of the text. The wealth of aspects in this colorful composition, filled with somber, lyric, exotic, turbulent, and nature-bright episodes, is so great, its reduction to musical forms so important and so appealing to the individual, that one is amazed that the composition, appearing as early as 1912 in the Wien Universal Edition, is not in the possession of all music-loving mankind! The presentation culminated in a production of "Hlahol" by the Prague Chorus, with whom were associated under the direction of K. B. Jirák the Czech Philharmonic and Marie Podvalová, Jaroslav Gleich, and Josef Schwarz, soloists.

A short time thereafter the National Theater produced Novák's second opera, "Karlstein," a musical play based upon Jaroslav Vrchlický's historical drama, "Die Nacht auf dem Karlstein." Also in this work one is convinced of the masterly ability of the composer and the overcoming of Wagnerian declamation by means of elements suited to comedy and folk song. Zdeněk Otava as Emperor Charles IV and Marta Krásová as the Empress helped the piece to a definite success.

Symphonic Music in Italy

By Alfredo Casella

Rome

In the symphonic realm we must as usual give our principal attention to the activities of the orchestra of the Royal Academy of St. Cécile in Rome, which for two years has given its concerts in the Adriano Theater. (The old Augusteo, which for almost 30 years sheltered the institution, has been restored to its ancient dignity as an imperial ruin, and we must now await the construction of the new auditorium which the fascist régime has planned, to be encircled by a City of Music, including other halls, the Royal Conservatory of Music, the Institute of the History of Music, and the seat of the Academy of St. Cécile.)

This year the list of offerings has a somewhat different aspect, by reason of the exclusion of Jewish artists, whose participation in former years was considerable. However, the season has unfolded up to now without any inferiority to preceding years. There have been a number of very fine concerts, among which we must mention those conducted by Antonio Guarnieri, Igor Stravinsky (every time he appears in Rome now the "sold out" sign is used), Pietro Mascagni, Herbert Albert, Vittorio Gui, Georges Georgescu and Désiré Defauw.

An event which proved to be of great importance was the admirable rendering given by the Singakademie of Berlin (conducted by Georg Schumann) of the B minor Mass by Bach and "The Seasons" by Haydn. Molinari conducted the "Sacre du Printemps" by Stravinsky with tremendous success. Another memorable concert was given by the same conductor with the participation of Walter Gieseking.

In the first concert of the season, Molinari gave a magnificent rendition of the cantata "Alkestis" by the young Giovanni Salviucci, who passed on last year when scarcely 30 years old, and who was one of the most authentic representatives of the new Italian school. This cantata gives a complete picture of the powerful and stern art of this musician, an art grand, constructive, of a massive polyphony truly Roman in nature, full of sometimes piercingly dramatic accents, of exceptionally expressive force. He gave, with Goffredo Petrassi and Luigi Dallapiccola, a very solid guarantee of the continuance of our creative tradition.

Another interesting new work was the "Missa pro Mortuis" which G. Francesco Malipiero dedicated to the memory of his friend, Gabriele d'Annunzio. This mass is a new averment of the later musical style of Malipiero, now come to a final synthesis of his long experience as a composer.

Illustration in America

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The third exhibition of book, magazine and advertising illustration, on view at the Philadelphia Print Club, includes work from artists resident in many states from California to New York and south to Florida.

As a cross-section of the state of illustration in America it is also pertinent, offering as it does a little of everything from a dime-novel luridness of design in a bookjacket by Sherman C. Hoeflinch for "Dickon Among the Indians," reminiscent of art in grandmother's day, to the delightful whimsy with slight distortion in Anne Merriman Peck's fantasy for a child's book of a runaway engine in a jungle.

* * *

Taken by and large, however, the show is conservative in tone, a fact that may be traced doubtlessly to the curb placed on flights of imagination, as well as radical trends in technique, by publisher-purchasers.

Faced with dozens of run-of-the-mill designs for each entry of originality, the jury placed its emphasis upon imagination and craftsmanship, choosing as the Ellis Ames Ballard Memorial prize recipient "Buggy Ride," by Peter Helck. An illustration for "The Ashburn Place," this ink wash drawing possesses vigor of composition, follows the story trend, and is supported by technical facility.

Only one other contribution approximates it in action, and that is a swift sketch, with on-the-spot conviction, made of a big leaguer at bat by Johan Bull.

* * *

Honorable mentions went to Isac Friedlander for an admirable series of woodcut illustrations for "Toli and Tobby"; to James E. Allen for "Pipe and Brawn," a well-drawn industrial lithograph, and to H. Glintenkamp for his wood-engraving, "Ukrainian Harvest."

Friedlander's illustrations are somewhat reminiscent of Russian woodcuts, in both skill of execution and boldness of design; while Glintenkamp's harvest scene, more delicately cut, gains strength through adroit black and white spotting.

Close runners-up for honors was Henry Pitts, with "The Aran Man," a dramatic lithograph in which a great hulk of a man with a tiny bird in his arms stands awkwardly straddling a rocky promontory.

There is no lack of variety, either in subject matter or in medium, the tone of the show ranging from the semi-caricature of Polly Knipp Hill's sketches of Negroes for "Ole Kit" to highly stylized, semi-conventionalized illuminations combining text and design and contributed by C. B. Falls. Even black silhouette cut-outs are introduced by Fred A. Mayer.

Film Art and Artifice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"The trouble with movies," a critic recently observed, "is that what is good in them is artifice, not art." He would have found something to substantiate this accusation in the opening sequences of "La Bête Humaine," the screen adaptation of Zola's novel, directed by Jean Renoir, which is the main attraction in the first program at the Paris, London's newest cinema devoted exclusively to the presentation of Continental films. These opening sequences are magnificent. But are they drama?

They exploit the railways, always a fruitful field for cinematic cultivation. The thunder of the engine in the cab, so continuous and loud that the driver and his fireman can communicate with each other only by signs and shrill whistles, the dust and grime of the coal and smoke, the watering of the train from underground tanks as it rushes along at full speed, the blackness of the tunnel with, at the end, a faint blur that rapidly becomes a dazzling circle of light through which the train is discharged with the fleetness of a bullet and the rending crack of a bursting shell furnish fresh and unhackneyed excitements.

* * *

Even when he composes his picture out of elements used not only before, but used recently, with fine effects, he compels them to new issues. In "The Lady Vanishes," Alfred Hitchcock showed a train passing over a viaduct. The picture was photographed from below, and the long, graceful lines of the pillars, patterned against an overarching sky, presented a composition of the most delicate loveliness. M. Renoir also takes his train across a viaduct, but he puts his camera at the side of the engine, so that the train appears to leap upon the bridge with the spring of a wild animal, a rushing, roaring monster of lightning and thunder.

All this is exciting, pictorial, dynamic. But is it dramatic? In the sense of being in itself enthralling, yes; in the sense of contributing to the development of the film's story, no. It is nothing more than a remarkable irrelevance, a fine but inessential decoration which M. Renoir treats with a prodigality of detail and a generosity of footage out of all proportion to the true cinematic requirements of his scenario.

* * *

All the same it must be admitted that these opening sequences are more gripping than the extraordinarily gloomy story, which Jean Gabin and Simone Simon employ the lavish resources of their art to make credible. Lantier, the engine driver, is subject to attacks of homicidal mania. Realizing his weakness, he leads a solitary life, until, to his misfortune, he shields from detection a railway official and his wife who have committed murder. The wife, a complex character whom Miss Simon does not wholly succeed in explaining, despite a performance of considerable vitality and variety, persuades Lantier to kill her husband. After one abortive effort, he kills her instead, after which he flings himself from his engine as it hurtles through the countryside. The film is informed by a stern moral purpose which is never relaxed through sentimentality, but many, whilst admiring its integrity, will find it too resolutely and unflinchingly sordid to be a true impression of existence.

H. H.

Minneapolis Symphony

Minneapolis, Minn.

The local symphony season came to a close April 30, when a handful of auditors heard a program for the benefit of refugee students. The main series of programs was completed a few days previously when Kirsten Flagstad as assisting soloist sang with inspiring splendor to the largest audience of the season; Mme. Flagstad enjoyed equal success in an additional concert two days later.

Our orchestra has never before played with so fine distinction as at present; it was therefore a matter for sincere regret that Beethoven's Grand Fugue in B flat major and the Sonata in B flat major, both arranged for orchestra by Weingartner, were offered as a symphonic farewell. Beautifully performed, these compositions could not and did not arouse more than a flicker of interest. These arrangements simply don't fit into the scheme of a symphony program. On the other hand, Mr. Mitropoulos proved himself a master craftsman in his interpretation of some scenes from "Götterdämmerung."

At another regular symphony concert Mr. Mitropoulos introduced two movements from M. Calomiris' "Hellenic" Suite; "The Eagle," a Fantasie on a Greek theme by G. Sclavos, and Three Greek Dances by N. Scalcotas. These compositions were played for the first time in America and each of them has merit. The music has dignity, simplicity, and humor.

The Tale of an Irish Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

J. K. Montgomery, of County Antrim, implements the conditions of a will in "The Heritage," one of the best comedies ever staged at the Abbey.

Old Mrs. Norton had three sons whom she had more or less tied to her apron strings, and she disliked Nancy Petticrew, her husband's brother's daughter. The will of her husband brings consternation into the family. Under its terms, one of the three sons must, within three years, marry and have an heir, or the estate, following certain allowances to the three, goes to Nancy Petticrew. The three sons are a queer lot. Nathaniel (50) is a pretentious bookworm, overbearing and a despiser of women. Joshua (43) is narrowminded and weak but possesses a certain cunning, while he nurses a secret affection for Nancy, who had jilted him to marry another. Tom is hardworking, modest and unassuming and, at the age of 30, is completely under the thumb of his brothers. One of these three must marry, but for several months all three go on living together as if there was no will. Occasionally, they approach the terms and, in such scenes, delightful comedy is provided as each one advises the others and all dodge the obligation imposed.

At last, Ellen Soutar comes to the house as a servant. She sizes up the situation quickly. She flatters the two older brothers and leads the youngest into proposing to her. There is an underplot dealing with the intriguing of Nancy, who plays on the affections of Joshua and eventually lands him and his £3,000, while Nathaniel, exposed by Ellen as a lifter of great thoughts from the books of others, buys a house and goes to live by himself.

Mr. Montgomery has a fine sense of comedy and he develops his play in an easy manner. The dialogue flows smoothly and naturally and it is effortless as far as comedy lines go. They spring from the characters or from situations, and the result is a succession of laughs maintained to the end of the evening. The proposal of Tom Norton to Ellen is perhaps one of the most amusing episodes in the play. Coming suddenly, and yet clearly led up to, its novel form convulses the audience. Smiling is apparently not usual in a Norton and when Joshua (F. J. McCormick) and Tom (Denis O'Dea) smile, the effect, especially Mr. McCormick, is like the effort of the sun to break through an overcast sky.

The production was directed by Louis D'Alton and the cast consisted of Maureen Delaney, Eileen Crowe, Ria Mooney, Frolie Mulhern, Michael J. Dolan, F. J. McCormick, Denis O'Dea, Cyril Cusack and W. O'Gorman. Each gave a delightful character study, making for a mosaic of good acting.

J. J. HAYES

'Háry János' for Fair

Final arrangements have been made to bring to the New York World's Fair 1939 from Budapest, Hungary, a production of the famous folk opera "Háry János." This will be the first opera to be presented in the Hall of Music at the Fair in the International Music Festival. Zoltán Kodály, composer of "Háry János," will make his first American visit in connection with the production and will conduct at least one of the performances. "Háry János" will have 10 performances in the Hall of Music between July 3 and 13.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

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Lessons Over the Air—To Widen Classroom Horizons

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Radio Lessons Supplementing Other Kinds in Cleveland

Able Teachers Chosen to Experiment With New Medium. Advantages of Special Wave Length Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

When the voice of the radio teacher says "Good Morning, boys and girls," youngsters in 117 city elementary schools of Cleveland do more than answer with smiling expectation of an interesting lesson over the air. They are taking part in a unique educational experiment which is being watched by many educational leaders throughout the country.

To be sure, school radio lessons are given in other cities over commercial broadcasting companies, but Cleveland is said to be the only city which has undertaken to broadcast school lessons over one of the 25 broadcasting channels in the ultra high frequency band made available to public school systems by the Federal Communications Commission. Having a grant of money for experimentation from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Cleveland Board of Education began last September to expand its broadcasting program.

Full School Day of Lessons

Before this the broadcasts for school children ran about 15 minutes a day. Now they continue from half past eight in the morning until half past four in the afternoon—a continuous program of school lessons going out from the school studios on the top floor of the School Administration Building near the city square. As many as 65,000 boys and girls out in the various elementary schools tune in from time to time on these lessons.

In curriculum centers in 12 schools, expert teachers are busy preparing more lessons as the experiment continues. These centers serve as a laboratory for the development of superior techniques in the teaching of specific subjects. The teachers are constantly trying out new things, to see what techniques are best adapted to radio teaching, what type of children are most benefited, and to study other angles of the whole program. Twice a week parents—as many as 800 of them—gather at their nearest schools in the evening to hear broadcasts sent out especially for them from this same school station.

To Supplement Class Work

During the school day, lessons in spelling, geography, arithmetic, English, music, handcraft, kindergarten stories, handwriting art, and other subjects are sent over the air while pupils out in the various schools use these lessons to supplement their own classroom work.

Watching pupils respond to one of these broadcasts gives some idea of what radio may mean in the education of the future when large cities may be able to operate their own stations. Inasmuch as the Cleveland school station is not a commercial one, longer pauses are possible. If commercial stations were to have long pauses, people tuning in and hearing nothing, would think that there was nothing on the air. But having their own station, the school radio teachers can make the program fit the activity and participation of the pupils in the classrooms.

This is a distinct advantage in educational broadcasting, for passive listening to radio programs is not enough, according to Dr. W. B. Levenson, director of the radio experiment for the Cleveland Public Schools. Pupils must be given a chance and time to respond and do something, he said. Thus in the lessons, announcements like this are heard, "Now one of the boys may go to the map and point out the Baltic Sea." Then a pause—the teacher in the radio studio knows just how long it takes a boy to hustle up to the map and find the Baltic Sea, and she probably visualizes more than 100 boys out in the various city schools simultaneously going up to the map while the other youngsters and the teachers watch.

Use Visual Aids as Well

Often the radio teachers ask to have slides thrown on the screen, so that the pupils can see and hear at the same time. They use models, charts, maps, graphs, plants, animals. "Go to the table," the radio teacher says, "and count the number of petals on the flower," or "take your pencils and paper and draw thus and so," always allowing a pause in the broadcast for activity and participation.

In history broadcasts, slides are used with almost every lesson. The radio teacher calls for certain slides, showing, for example, the trade routes to the East, the voyage of John Cabot, the landing of the Pilgrims, and so on. Then as the slides are shown, the broadcaster pauses for brief discussions by the pupils, or directs attention to related facts to be gathered from studying the slides.

In these radio lessons the classroom teacher must know in advance just what is coming. To this end, mimeographed lesson sheets are sent out with advanced listing of all lessons, dates, suggested seating arrangement, objectives for the lesson, materials needed which must be prepared before the broadcast, directions for using slides, type of activity for the teacher and pupils during the broadcast, and suggestions for possible follow-up lessons.

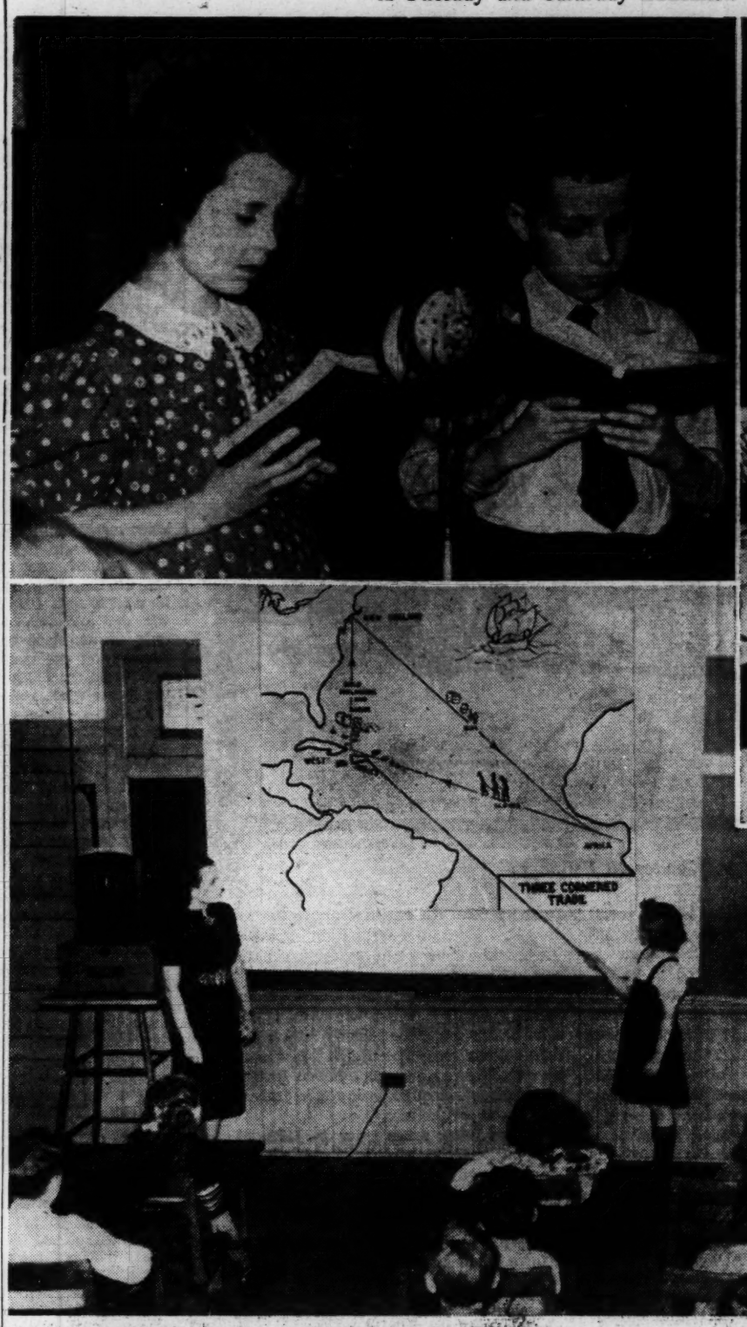
For the Parents' Meetings

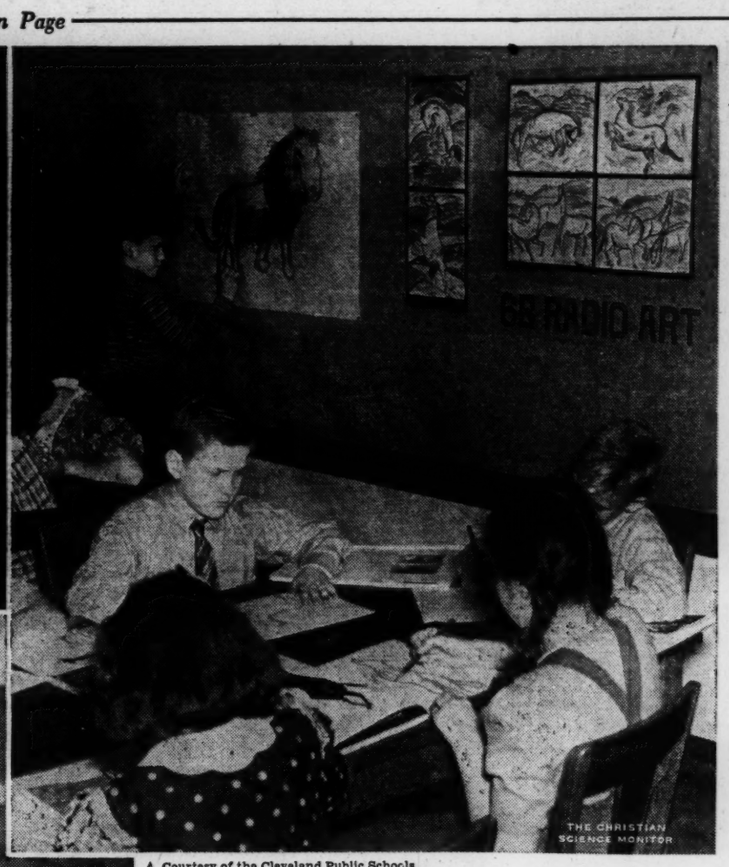
For the parents' meetings in the evening at the school, discussion forum leaders are brought in from settlement houses to continue the subject after the broadcast is over. These broadcasts, it is claimed, not only get across valuable information to parents about school activities, and the experiences their children are having in schools, but have served as a tremendous spring-board for interesting the mothers and fathers in the schools.

A lesson on the radio sounds very simple and easy to the average visitor as he watches the children respond to the geography or spelling or history lesson. However, the lessons are prepared months in advance and with extreme care. They are first tried out in a single class where they are criticized, improved, and worked over before they are finally put on the air for city-wide broadcast. It is a surprise to learn that four writers of scripts in Cleveland in four separate subject fields agree that 20 hours of writing are spent for an average 15-minute broadcast.

"We have become increasingly convinced in Cleveland," said Dr. Levenson, "that broadcasting for the classroom requires an unusually successful classroom teacher who has a rich background combined with an intimate knowledge of the specific content of the subject. The most successful broadcasters have been teachers of merit who are able during the broadcast to visualize a classroom of pupils and to image their reactions."

M. R. Z.





Courtesy of the Cleveland Public Schools

Several of the Public Schools of Cleveland, Ohio, Have Been Equipped With Public Address Systems, With the Number Increasing. Thus in Each School Local Broadcasting Can Be Done. The Children (Upper Left) Are Reading a Short Story Over the Microphone and Their Classmates Are Listening in Another Room. Teachers of Speech Find This Helpful in Many Ways. Right—The Radio Lesson Not Only Is Demonstration Teaching, but Also Serves to Stimulate Further Classroom Activity. In Cleveland It Is Felt That the Follow-Up Procedures Suggested by the Radio Teacher Are Essential Parts of the Lesson. The Children Here Have Seen and Heard a Lesson in Art Appreciation, the Subject Being the Drawing of Animals. Selected Slides, Furnished by the Educational Museum Owned and Operated by the Cleveland Board of Education, Were Used. Below—The Classroom Teacher Is Here Making Use of a Chart Prepared for Her by the Radio Teacher. The Ultra High Frequency Receiver Can Be Seen at Left. By Synchronizing the Voice of the Radio Teacher With the Slides or Charts, the Classroom Teacher Receives the Benefit of Expert Planning.

Spring in the City Schoolroom

Rush of Traffic Without; Within, Woodland Wonders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There come days every year when Spring seems to forget her responsibilities and bowing her head before a driving rain and a chilly east wind, is off and away, like an irresponsible truant—somewhere, anywhere, to escape the sullen clouds that hang low over city streets.

It was on one of these days that I passed the Martin School in Boston, a dark, gloomy brick building hedged in by an iron fence and set close to granolithic sidewalks and the stone pavements of city streets. A gust of wind and rain caught my umbrella and nearly wrenched it from my hands, just far enough to allow me a glimpse of a brilliant splash of color in some upper windows of the school building. It couldn't possibly be a rainbow, for the sun was banked in too deep behind the rain clouds. Then I remembered—this must be the school of which I had heard which flaunts its banner of outdoor life squarely in the face of the city, transplanting ferns and violets, lady-slippers and jack-in-the-pulpits to schoolroom gardens for city children to watch the miracle of spring appear within brick walls.

It was more than curiosity that caused me to hesitate and turn towards the building—it was the glimpse I had caught of the truant Spring in the upper windows of the building, and it was Spring that I found in the master's office, in the corridors, and in the schoolrooms.

The office of the master did not coincide in the least with my recollections of a master's office when I went to school—but that was years ago when a master's office was merely the teachers' last resort for unruly pupils. My first impression here was of color, lovely soft colors, the floor covering was exactly the color of pine needles in the fall. A large green vase in one corner was filled with pine branches, and against its green background great clusters of deep red sumach berries stood out in strong contrast. It was not strange that I had momentarily confused the splash of color which I had seen from the street with the rainbow, for the windows of the office reflected color sufficient to suggest half a dozen rainbows and completely obscure the unprepossessing view of city streets.

A most unusual screen hid the secretary's desk and typewriter from view. It was a large aquarium which was placed on a table just the right height for little boys and girls to see, without standing on tip-toe, the family of snails moving slowly about on the glass.

And the tadpoles! Was there ever a boy who watched them who did not dream the same dreams as the boy in Louis Untermeyer's "Boy and Tadpoles"?

"Black water and a burnished moon,
What ship is that in the dark lagoons? . . ."

Becomes a Part Of Their Lives

But the aquarium furnishes more than merely an interesting object to look at. The children draw and paint the plants and fish. They write stories and illustrate them with these drawings. They examine the structure of the foreign looking water leaves through a microscope. They watch the hatching of frogs' eggs, and the development of the tadpoles, and stare in amazement at the little frog who finally climbs up on top of the water plants.

Interesting as the aquarium was, even more novel and instructive were the terrariums from 3 to 5 feet long and 6 to 8 inches deep, which the children here are taught to make. Over a layer 2 inches thick of cinders, charcoal and pieces of broken flower pots, a layer of peat moss is spread. Soil is then spread up to the top of the box at the corners and sides, and sloping gradually to the center where a round dish filled with water is placed for a pool. A border of moss hangs over its edge and draws up the water for the soil. Here violets and jack-in-the-pulpits blossom in the spring whose roots were gathered in the fall (under guidance) and kept in the cold for winter or spring blooming. In the fall tiny evergreens are brought in and planted to form a little grove in one corner. Various mosses, mushrooms, and berries of black alder, bittersweet, and mountain ash, add color to the miniature woodland scene. In the spring fern roots are planted, bloodroot, lady-slippers, and many others which give city children their first close acquaintance with early wild flowers.

Bulb Planted By Each One

Schoolroom window boxes, Japanese gardens, and miniature rock gardens I saw in some of the schoolrooms. Another interesting part of the work was bulb planting. Practical? Decidedly, for every child above the third grade is given a bulb to plant. He learns the right proportion of sand and clay, he himself presses the bulb down into the rich porous loam in the flower pot, sees the pot put away in a dark cold place for six weeks, and when it is brought back into the schoolroom he watches his own plant leaf out, bud, and blossom.

Some one in that building was bringing the beauty of the country to city born children. They told me it was the Master, Charles M. Lamprey, who was making the lives of so many children—different.

Mabel M. Swan

Chicago Schools Use Many Films

Chicago's public schools are among the largest users of films for educational purposes, it is reported by William Johnson, superintendent of public schools. In addition to the great amount of film material, one and one-quarter million colored stereopticon slides have been made available for use in the classrooms. Every elementary school is equipped with stereopticon lanterns, and 95 per cent have silent 16-mm. motion-picture projectors as well; while the high schools enjoy the use of both silent and sound films, with a total of more than one hundred thousand reels of educational films circulated to all the public schools each year.—From The News Letter, Ohio State University.

Fostering a Love of Reading

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nevada

Dear Editor:

The other day a friend and I were discussing our boys, aged ten and eleven. I was telling her how my eleven-year-old and I were enjoying reading "Hiawatha" together. A very lovely, gilt-edged, beautifully illustrated copy, by the way. It was given me as a child but I never read it then. My friend remarked: "Oh, if only my boy would read. I have tried every way I know and the only thing which interests him is the 'funnies'."

For a few brief seconds, my own readless childhood passed in review before my thought. From the time I was a little girl of nine I had lived alone with my father. Such a dear parent, but he was never an extensive reader. Rather was he always occupied with pursuits which required physical activity. I can still recall, however, how he would say to me, "Why don't you read, dear," when I would be restless in childlike fashion. This was not enough, though, to interest me, and not until after I was grown and the mother of this same little boy, did I learn to read.

The realization of what I had missed, of what it was I had been yearning for, dawned upon my hungry consciousness with a great suddenness. I began with reading biographies and autobiographies of great and interesting people. Then came Epictetus, Thoreau, and Ruskin, whose wise thoughts became my companions, enriching my days, broadening my viewpoint, lengthening my vision, showing me tolerance. Then I discovered Dickens and many others. The required school reading had barely made an imprint. Now I had really discovered reading, and the golden riches good literature holds in store.

My heart now fills with gratitude for the even slight fruitage I see from my nearly 11 years of steadfast effort to interest a wee lad in reading. His experience, I hope, will be enriched by the vistas which good reading opens. Before he was quite a year old, as I was exploring the treasureland of reading for myself, I began reading to him the rhythmical nursery rhymes. Daily, as he grew a little older, I read him to sleep for his afternoon nap. "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" in its complete version was one of his early treasures. He always asked for it as a concluding special. Then we began with some of the better children's books, Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" was always a favorite. As he grew old enough to read to himself, all I needed to do was begin a story. After a few pages I would hear: "Oh, let me have it, Mother!" and soon he was lost in storybook-land.

Now he has a set of the junior classics and if he doesn't want to retire at the proper time, all I need say is: "Do you want me to read you a story while you prepare for bed?" Off he goes without a murmur and tells me which color of book to choose for he knows just the color of binding in which to find the type of story he particularly desires to hear at the time. Generally I have read but half a dozen pages when he is "all fixed" in bed and asks for the book to finish by himself.

Every moment of time and effort put forth to interest my boy in reading has brought rich reward. No one would question it, could they see him as I do now, stretched out on the davenport with true eleven-year-old-boy abandon, completely absorbed in a story.

Yes, I believe I have shown another the way to riches my own childhood—and many another childhood—never knew.

(Mrs.) G. C. G.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

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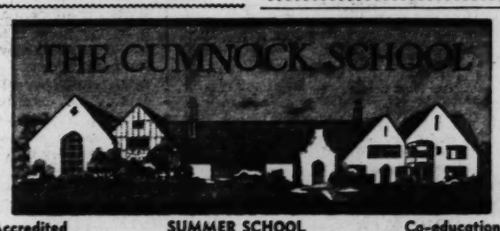
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The Home Forum

On the Day That Madrid Fell

WE WERE TALKING of Europe, my hostess and I. As who is not in these days? Central Europe, it seems, is familiar to her. From personal contact, she knows Austria and Rumania, Lithuania and Czecho-Slovakia—countries now thrust into disturbing prominence in the newspaper headlines. And yet my friend is not seriously disturbed, having cultivated the habit of dwelling upon the reasonable and happy aspects of these lands in which she has traveled. It is a habit indispensable now to the preservation of one's peace of mind.

As always, at such times, my thought dwelt upon Spain—the Spain of some years ago which I was fortunate enough to have known a little. It has always seemed incredible that I was actually there. That visit of a month or more was not anticipated. For one thing, I did not have the language; and there were great gaps in my education with regard to Spanish history and the customs of the people. I had never thought I would go to Spain.

Certain phases of my experience there were definitely distasteful to me. And yet, now that I am away, I keep on thinking about Spain: its hard colors, its shrill sounds, its astounding contrasts of ancient and modern. By which I do not refer to the Spain which has been devastated by civil war—not the Spain which has, in all probability, suffered more severely than we know and in ways which we cannot safely imagine. I am remembering a Spain still outwardly peaceful; a Spain in which one might see the device of a donkey and a treadmill employed in the grinding of grain, even while at no great distance cinemas blazed with colored lights, the dissonance of jazz invaded the city parks and one might dine off French food in a luxurious hotel. A Spain in which a peasant rode the haunches of his donkey, mile after mile across a country of tawny sand, the creature's panniers swinging with the weight of sage green melons; while along the same dusty road there lurched and strained and honked the crowded char-à-bancs of the tourists.

* * *

On the day that Madrid fell, it was, inconsistently enough, a little scene in Seville that came uppermost in my mind: a scene so slight and of such extreme unimportance that it seems scarcely worth the description. We went there in August, when no self-respecting tourists show their faces in Spain; and yet we rejoiced, because the galleries, the cathedrals, the hotels, the very back streets in their infinite attractions, existed for us alone. It was true that, in the middle of the day, it was often extremely hot. Toward noon, we moved along stealthily in the scanty shade, against the walls of the houses; and we stayed indoors, of course, through the hottest hours; but later it was possible to go about comfortably and we were never unbearably hot at night. Unless perhaps that one night in Cordova, when there was simply no air at all and no escape from the street sounds which never diminished—the guttural cry of the woman who fried her batter cakes over a little sputtering flame and the staccato click of the donkeys' hooves as they slid over the cobbled lanes.

When we went into Spain, they said it had not rained for one hundred and nineteen days; and this was easily credited, so constantly did we move about in great white clouds of dust which our lightest steps aroused. So it was no wonder that we frequented our balcony in the evenings, when a hint of freshness would creep over the Seville roofs and along the narrow streets.

As we sat on our balcony of the Hotel Inglaterra, there moved and breathed for us the homely existence of a family across the street. The deep blue velvet of the night seemed suddenly to flower in light and movement. Thinking back over it, I realize that the whole street side of the apartment opposite must have been windows, flung open to our gaze. For there was, practically speaking, no wall whatever. It was precisely as though a giant had passed and lifted off the front wall of this building as an adult might unhinge the façade of a child's doll-house. We sat on our balcony and watched these Spanish people about their regular evening occupations; in fact, if we sat there at all, we could not have avoided watching them.

* * *

Not that they were doing anything remarkable. The impressive thing was that it was all so inconsequential, so natural and elemental. There is literally nothing to tell. Except that there was a large family, olive of skin and glossy black of hair. There the old grandmother sat by the lamp, with her needlework; children played at her feet and occasionally scampered out to their balcony which was so near to ours; grown-up sons entered noisily, slamming doors which caused lace curtains to flap in the stillness; once there was a young girl in filmy white who, I seem to remember, had a flower and a high comb in her hair, but no mantilla. Enthralled, we watched them and grew to feel we knew them. We invented their names, imagined all their relationships and intimate concerns.

And so we amused ourselves for at least five evenings, with never a suspicion on their part that they were being observed. In an odd sort of way, not easily explained, it was more interesting than buying fans in the Street of the Serpents, or shawls discreetly from a woman who could be induced to sell superlative specimens privately to those having entrée to her apartment; more provocative, far, than watching the straggling figures in the dappled sunlight of the Court of the Oranges beside the cathedral. For this was real. This was a Spanish family, living its life normally. How could we be held responsible if they preferred to lift off the front wall of their house?

* * *

You will say that here, really, is no memory at all. All was so simple that the picture slips perilously near the point of non-recognition. Yet, on the day that Madrid fell, it was that memory of Seville that returned most poignantly. Perhaps—just perhaps—those people are there as before. One is permitted to hope. Perhaps Spain, as they say is true of China and perhaps true of other intensely individualistic lands, cannot really be interfered with for long. In any case, I shall go again one day to see for myself.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

By Courtesy of the Artist to The Christian Science Monitor

"ONE-DAY STAND": *A Print by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

TO THE SMALL boy in the larger rural towns, fairyland still comes on one day in the year, when the circus unfolds its tents in the broad meadow by the river. There, under the "big top" and in the side-show tent, parade strange people from distant places and stranger animals whose presence alone vouches for their existence; the whole an Arabian Nights' Entertainment to be whisked away shortly on a motorized magic carpet.

This circus of the byways is no five-ring extravaganza, spreading myriad performers and tons of apparatus under a gigantic tent or under the roof of a hippodrome or indoor garden. It is the circus of grandfather's day changed but little. The audience is small and friendly. There is no bewildering plethora of exhibits; speech is restored to the clown, the symbol and favorite of every circus; and the animals, though few in number, are by their proximity veritable and exciting creatures to those who sit even in the topmost tier.

The greatest difference, perhaps, between this circus and the circus of yesterday is the means by which the fairy cavalcade is transported from one fair grounds to the next. In grandfather's day, none but the very largest shows proceeded by rail and in their own cars; the little circuses moved themselves by team and wagon, and many a night was spent in getting in and out of mud holes where even the elephants were summoned to extricate the vehicles swallowed hub-deep in impassable roads. Today the motor car has provided good highways, and trucks haul the caravan on its triumphal tour.

But the motor car has taken from the circus one of its most characteristic features, the morning parade. Time was when schools were dismissed and an enthusiastic audience lined the sidewalks to catch tantalizing glimpses of what lay in store for them under the big tent. Now the relentless tide of motor traffic has engulfed the raucous, gasping calliope.

The circus as we know it today is thoroughly an American tradition, even though its beginnings date from the days when the world kept the "Roman Peace." The name circus comes from the enclosed oval where chariot races were held, and the menagerie, the jugglers, the sleight-of-hand performers, and buffoons merely furnished comic interludes to the savage business of the arena. Only what was once the least important part of the performance has been retained by a kinder humanity.

In the Middle Ages the circus or its several parts became nomadic when the entertainers traveled from castle to castle, and side shows unveiled their oddities in the yearly fairs. It was near the close of the eighteenth century that the circus made a modest beginning in North America. Depending heavily on equestrian acts, this circus performed in a ring on the village green. At night, the audience brought its own flares and crowded as close as possible to the circle. In the nineteenth century, under the legendary P. T. Barnum and the Ringling Brothers, the mighty show came to approximate the colossal magnitude of its Roman ancestors.

Barnum's partner, the almost unknown James A. Bailey, was a genius of organization. Bailey made the circus into a big business enterprise. Under him the last detail of an exacting routine was evolved to move a complete world quickly and efficiently, with military thoroughness.

In the lusty years prior to 1929, circus competition was severe. Times, however, have changed: the large circuses are controlled by a single family. They have non-conflicting orbits and exchange exhibits with mutual profit.

The lurid pictures on the circus poster are a form of art appreciated by the small boy. Long after the tent poles have been dismantled, the trucks and the trailers and the menagerie wagons have departed for winter quarters, and the telltale shavings have been buried under deep snows, the peeling and faded announcements proclaim to him that summer is always just around the corner.

F. W. S.

Using Our Talents Advantageously

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE lessons taught by Christ Jesus was that we should use our talents to advantage. He illustrated this by telling a parable of three servants, who were entrusted with different sums of money while their master went on a long journey. Upon his return, he rewarded each of them according to his use of the money, taking from the one who had made no use of it, and giving his portion to him who had used it to the best advantage. Commending those who had increased their portion, the lord said (Matthew 25:21), "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

A woman once learned a valuable lesson in using her talents advantageously in menial tasks. She had mentally rebelled every time she was compelled to wash the pots and pans after meals, until one day it occurred to her that she should be grateful, grateful that food was provided; that the pots and pans against the washing of which she had rebelled, could be used to cook food tastily; grateful that she was well and able to do whatever it was her duty to do. Soon she was oblivious to the drudgery of the task. So completely was she freed from rebelliousness that she found pleasure in her work, and along with her change of attitude there came release, for never again did she have to wash pots and pans.

Occasionally, one hears someone remark that he is not in his right place. Perhaps, when considered materially, he may be in a place not of his own choosing, or one to which he is not accustomed. He can then, right where he is, glorify God, and thus change what may seem a difficult place into a veritable sanctuary. Paul and Silas, who were cast into jail and committed to the stocks, certainly did not merit such treatment, nor did they belong to such a place; yet they did not bemoan the unjust treatment, nor waste time in self-pity and commiseration. Instead, they turned their thoughts to God and lifted their hearts in song and praise to Him. So completely did they rise above prison walls and sense testimony, that they were freed from all material bonds. The experience so impressed the keeper of the prison that he acknowledged the indisputable power of God; and he and his entire family were immediately thereafter baptized. Then he took Paul and Silas into his home as honored guests until the morning, when they were officially released.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 210, 211), "Love your enemies, or you will not lose them." Again, on page 8, she says: "Who is thine enemy that thou shouldst love him? Is it a creature or a thing outside thine own creation? Can you see an enemy, except you first formulate this enemy and then look upon the object of your own conception?" She adds, "Simply count your enemy to be that which defiles, defaces, and dethrones the Christ-image that you should reflect."

God is perfect, and man, His image and likeness, is likewise perfect. Man's talents are spiritual qualities of divine Mind, which he eternally reflects. In human experience, he who exercises patience, faith in God, wisdom, unselfishness, courage, hope, spirituality, brotherly love, kindness, energy, and perseverance in right endeavor, is in his right place, even when the situation may seem impossible and hopeless; and his salvation and complete freedom will surely come about if he continues in well-doing, and realizes God's presence and power.

A student of Christian Science once had a very trying time, and his efforts to attain a financial equilibrium seemed futile. Many people were involved, and false pride argued that they would not think well of him and of Christian Science because of poor results in his application of its teachings. He then saw that while the condition was not of his choosing, he could glorify God by actively knowing that Truth does prevail. He reasoned that if Jesus was willing to submit to the cross and the tomb, to prove God's power on earth, surely he could willingly go through with a financial problem, in order to prove, to the many that were watching, that Christian Science delivers men from every ill. In a short time he was able to take care of the major debts, and became free to undertake further useful activity.

Do our tasks seem hard and our efforts futile with lost opportunities? Then let us be faithful over the few things at hand, and remember what Mrs. Eddy has so lovingly pointed out in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says (p. 22): "If your endeavors are beset by fearful odds, and you receive no present reward, go not back to error, nor become a sluggard in the race. When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Lack of Logic

No telling what my neighbors say
When they perceive the shameless way
That dandelions lift their gold
Above my lawn. I should be told,
In gentle manner, by my wife
That I should use a steel-edged knife
To cut this beauty, root and seed,
But something in me having need
For loveliness of every kind
Ignores the logic of my mind
And finds delight in any flower
That shines like sungold in a shower.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"Adam and Fallen Man"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Unsere Talente vorteilhaft anwenden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS LEHRTE unter anderem, daß wir unsere Talente vorteilhaft anwenden sollten. Um dies zu veranschaulichen, erzählte er ein Gleichnis von drei Knechten, denen Geldsummen von verschiedener Größe anvertraut waren während ihr Herr lange verreist war. Dieser belohnte bei seiner Rückkehr jeden der Verwendung des ihm anvertrauten Geldes entsprechend. Dem, der es unbenutzt hatte liegen lassen, nahm er seinen Teil und gab ihn dem, der den besten Gebrauch davon gemacht hatte. Diejenigen, die ihren Teil vermehrt hatten, lobte der Herr mit den Worten (Matth. 25, 21): „Ei, du frommer und getreuer Knecht, du bist über wenigem getreu gewesen, ich will dich über viel setzen".

Eine Frau zog einst eine wertvolle Lehre aus der vorteilhaften Anwendung ihrer Talente bei Hausarbeiten. Sie hatte sich jedesmal, wenn sie nach den Mahlzeiten Töpfe und Pfannen waschen mußte, mental empört, bis sie eines Tages auf den Gedanken kam, daß sie dankbar sein sollte—dankbar, daß genug Nahrung vorhanden war; daß die Töpfe und die Pfannen, wegen deren Abwaschen sie sich empört hatte, gebraucht werden konnten, um die Speisen schmackhaft zu kochen; dankbar, daß sie gesund war und alles tun konnte, was ihre Pflicht war. Bald hatte sie das Unangenehme der Arbeit vergessen. So vollständig frei wurde sie vom Empörtwerden, daß sie Freude an ihrer Arbeit fand, und mit ihrer veränderten Haltung kam Befreiung davon; denn sie mußte nie wieder Pfannen und Töpfe waschen.

Gelegentlich hört man jemand die Bemerkung machen, daß er nicht an seinem rechten Platze sei. Materiell betrachtet ist er vielleicht an einem Platze, den er nicht selber gewählt hatte, oder an einem, an den er nicht gewöhnt ist. Er kann dann gerade dort, wo er ist, Gott verherrlichen und so einen scheinbar schwierigen Platz zu einem wahren Heiligtum gestalten. Paulus und Silas, die ins Gefängnis geworfen und in den Stock gelegt wurden, verdienten gewiß keine solche Behandlung, noch gehörten sie an einen solchen Ort. Dennoch klagten sie nicht über die ungerechte Behandlung, noch vergeudeten sie Zeit mit Selbstbedauern und Jammern. Dagegen richteten sie ihre Gedanken auf Gott und erhoben ihr Herz zu Ihm mit Gesang und Lobpreisung. So vollständig erhoben sie sich über die Gefängnismauern und das Sinnenzeugnis, daß sie von allen materiellen Fesseln befreit wurden. Die Erfahrung machte solchen Eindruck auf den Kerkermeister, daß er die unbestreitbare Macht Gottes anerkannte und sich mit seiner ganzen Familie sofort taufen ließ. Dann nahm er Paulus und Silas als Ehrengäste in sein Haus auf, und am Morgen wurden sie von der Behörde freigegeben.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schrieb (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 210, 211): „Liebet eure Feinde, sonst werdet ihr sie nicht verlieren". Und auf Seite 8 schreibt sie: „Wer ist dein Feind, daß du ihn lieben sollst? Ist er ein Geschöpf oder ein Gegenstand außerhalb deiner eigenen Schöpfung? Kannst du einen Feind sehen, ohne daß du diesen Feind zuerst gestaltest und dann auf den Gegenstand deiner eigenen Vorstellung hinblickst?" Sie fügt hinzu: „Betrachte einfach das als deinen Feind, was das Christusbild, das du widerspiegeln solltest, verunglimpft, entstellt und herabwürdigt".

Gott ist vollkommen, und der Mensch, Sein Bild und Gleichnis, ist ebenso vollkommen. Des Menschen Talente sind geistige Eigenschaften des göttlichen Gemüts, die er ewig widerspiegelt. Wer in der menschlichen Erfahrung Geduld, Glauben an Gott, Weisheit, Selbstlosigkeit, Mut, Hoffnung, Geistigkeit, Nächstenliebe, Freundlichkeit, Tatkraft und Ausdauer in rechtem Bemühen übt, ist an seinem rechten Platze, selbst wenn die Lage unmöglich und hoffnungslos zu sein scheint; und seine Errettung und vollständige Freiheit wird sicher verwirklicht werden, wenn er im Gutestun fortfährt und sich Gottes Gegenwart und Macht vergegenwärtigt.

Ein Anhänger der Christlichen Wissenschaft machte einst eine sehr schwere Zeit durch und seine Bemühungen, seine Geldangelegenheiten in Ordnung zu bringen, schienen vergeblich. Viele Leute waren darein verwickelt, und falscher Stolz machte geltend, daß sie wegen der armseligen Ergebnisse seiner Anwendung ihrer Lehren nicht viel von der Christlichen Wissenschaft und von ihm halten werden. Dann sah er, daß er, obgleich der Zustand nicht nach seinem Sinne war, dennoch Gott verherrlichen konnte nämlich durch tätiges Wissen, daß die Wahrheit siegt. Er sagte sich: Wenn Jesus bereitwillig das Kreuz und das Grab erduldete, um Gottes Macht auf Erden zu beweisen, kann er sicher unverdrossen mit einem Geldproblem aushalten, um den vielen Beobachtern zu beweisen, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft die Menschen von jedem Übel erlöst. Bald konnte er seine größeren Schulden bezahlen und weitere nützliche Tätigkeit unternehmen.

Haben versäumte Gelegenheiten unsere Aufgaben erschwert und unsere Bemühungen nutzlos gemacht? Dann laßt uns über dem „wenigen getreu" sein, das vorhanden ist, und beachten, was Mrs. Eddy so liebevoll in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" zeigt, wo sie schreibt (S. 22): „Wenn ihr in euren Bestrebungen von schrecklicher Übermacht bedrängt werdet und keinen augenblicklichen Lohn empfangt, geht nicht zurück zum Irrtum, und werdet auch nicht säumig im Wettlauf. Wenn der Dampf der Schlacht sich zerteilt, werdet ihr das Gute erkennen, das ihr getan habt, und empfangen, was ihr verdient".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Forests of the German Fairy Tales

"COME AND VISIT us and the trees," read the letter from Wiegersen.

In the autumn we sighted the red wall topped by four towers. Gates swung open to let us in. Rounding the curved road we stood before the *Schloss*. Smooth lawns sloped to the forest borders. . . .

These are the forests of the German fairy tales. Through them move woodsmen dressed in uniforms so soft in their gray-green color as to be almost unnoticed among the trees. Light shines in shafts of gold through the conifers and cuts bars of silver across the trunks of oak and beech. Woodsmen fell and trim and plant in an unhurried quietness which seems scarcely to disturb the wild creatures. Under the trees, each hour of the day and night has its ever-changing charm. . . .

Breakfast was eaten all together at a table out of doors. It began at eight o'clock, a hearty meal for a family long up: brown bread and butter, boiled eggs, fresh tomatoes, slices cut from a ham, smoked sausage of several kinds, cheese, honey and jam. . . . Our breakfast plates were the country breakfast plates of Hannover—smooth, flat pieces of white wood on which one lays bread to spread it with butter and anything else to taste, then cuts the bread into squares for eating. . . .

Life here was in the woods, the *Schloss* truly a forester's home; and the trees seemed somehow more important than men. They were beautiful trees. And the season was autumn, a time when nature helps one to quiet thought. Pathways, called *Pirschwege*, led through the forests; these are aisles, where, year by year, pine needles are piled to sink down into a cushion of springy softness on which footfall makes no sound. Many ladders led up to platforms where one could sit behind a screen of hemlock boughs, put on to protect the perch, and from there watch the fox, badger, deer, and other animals. . . .

At Wiegersen there are sheltered racks where food is put out for the deer in severe weather, and tables where dinner is laid for the birds. Deer get hay, unthreshed sheaves of oats, turnips, and sometimes corn, and they are provided the year round with salt to lick. Partridges like malt, bunches of mistletoe, and ripe apples, while pheasants favor roughly broken dried cod.

Often we walked with our host and his head forester and heard forestry lore. There have always been two schools of thought about tree planting. One favors mixed groves; the other, stretches of wood all of one kind. Both methods are practiced at Wiegersen. The nineteenth century was an age of internationalism, and this shows in the forests here, as men then prided themselves on having as many kinds of trees in their soil as possible. In National Socialist times, the rule is German trees on German lands, and only native trees may be set where new planting is needed. The self-important jay is himself a planter. He is fond of carrying seeds and acorns and putting them in where he will. Beech especially he strews through groves where the forester did not intend to have them.—From "Reaching for the Stars," by NORA WALN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

In the Woods

In the woods in spring among the leaf-starred thickets
There are children searching where the old leaves lie
For the little golden lilies of May. The crickets,
Those ancient wise ones of the forest, try
Their fiddles out in the still and luminous air
Of early afternoon. This time of year,
When weaponed frost that stripped the trees to bare
Black branches has been exiled to the clear
North horizon, the children gather sheaves
Of dapple-leafed gold lilies. The children run
In woodlands starred with the green of opening leaves
As the season turns, as the earth tilts in the sun.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1939

Co-ordinated Railroad And El Lines Urged

Plans for simplifying and speeding up transportation in Boston are submitted by student.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This problem of getting to work in the morning, or down town to shop, is one of those good American questions that rates a place in family discussions just under that universal one, "what are we going to have for dinner?"

Transportation influences your decision about where you'll live, and then becomes a matter of more or less concern every time you leave your house.

And the probabilities are, if you live in or near Boston, it is a problem about which you are not very happy. For if you drive a car the crooked streets of fact and fiction are no boon to driving, and their narrowness is no help in parking. If you go by train you must, in many cases, transfer at North or South stations to a street car; and if you go by "El" you are, particularly during the "rush" hours, jammed in uncomfortably. In any case, no matter how you go, you could hardly, with accuracy, call it rapid transit, for moving in and out of Boston by whatever means is extremely slow.

Cause Discussion

All these considerations combine to cause much discussion these days about Armistead B. Rood's proposal that the "El" and the railroads throw in together, using one another's facilities, and modern cars with plenty of comfortable seats, to whisk you from your suburban station direct, without a change, to the subway nearest where you want to go.

Governor Saltonstall gave the scheme its first public airing when he mentioned it in his inaugural address. Mr. Rood, who lives in Concord, carried it a bit further when he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Transportation recently and sketched a brief outline of how he would carry you from Malden, for example, right over the Boston & Maine tracks, under North Station, or around it, into the subway and up to Massachusetts Avenue station in a matter of 15 minutes or so, in place of the 45 minutes you must now allow.

The Committee members, several of them harassed commuters themselves, blinked their eyes, twiddled their elk's-teeth watch charms for a few seconds and then began to ask questions: How could you finance such an amalgamation of facilities? How could you pay for changing tracks, El structures and what not? What about the labor unions? How could you run the same car over steam tracks and down into the subways?

Surprisingly enough, Mr. Rood knew most of the answers. He is one of Felix Frankfurter's bright young men from Harvard Law School. He joined the Washington hegira quite early in the ascendancy of Thomas Corcoran and Ben Cohen. He was attached to the Wheeler Committee investigating railroads.

Financial Aspects

The work was focused chiefly on the financial aspects of the roads, which was not entirely in harmony with Mr. Rood's inclinations, for he is chiefly interested in train operation, railroad progress, and lively participation in the changing transportation needs of the present community.

"Trains have always been my hobby, they make swell noises," he banters, but you need only to look at the carefully drawn study he has made of the Boston transportation system to realize that a very serious effort has been extended by this young man.

He has examined the rail and street car lines and the bus routes and has mapped them all out, and is preparing a rather full report for Governor Saltonstall. Yet he declines to say he has a final and complete picture of the way the consolidation should be effected.

"Too many considerations," he explains, "require detailed analysis. For instance, I can't now tell you whether trains running over the Boston & Albany in from Brookline Village should enter the subway at Kenmore Station or Massachusetts Avenue. But I do know it is foolish to build a new subway to Brookline Village when the present Boston & Albany right of way, combined with the Boylston Street Subway, both now available, would make a perfect rapid transit route.

"You see, of course, as it is now, a person who wants to come in from Brookline Village must either take a bus to Kenmore Station, transfer to the subway and thus arrive down town; or the person must take the Boston & Albany, ride all the way to South Station, then transfer to the subway and thence to where he wants to go.

Simpler, peedier

"How much simpler and speedier it would be if you could take the Boston & Albany from Brookline Village, stay in the same car as it went into the tube and let you out at, say, Park Street.

"And this could be done easily. It merely requires cheaply stringing up trolleys along the Boston & Albany tracks, and construction of a switch to join the Boston & Albany tracks to those of the Sub-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Visualizing Some Important Points in Boston's Transportation Problem

By a Staff Photographer

Photographs Showing Places Where Changes Are Recommended

1. Roxbury Crossing Station, at the junction of Tremont Street and Columbus Avenue, an ideal transfer point from surface lines to rapid transit. The entire elaborate structure is now closed.

2. In Dorchester the "El" on the left running into Park Street and the Old Colony Railroad, on the right, running to South Station only, share the same roadway. Connection between the two is simple; it would give Quincy and the South Shore direct service to all parts of the subway system, saving South Station losses.

3. Coming in from Forest Hills through Jamaica Plain and Roxbury, the Boston & Providence has more stations than the parallel Elevated structure. The "El" trains could run over the railroad tracks, which were themselves elevated in 1892 at State expense. All these stations are closed.

4. Here the Boston & Albany tracks and the Providence tracks pass under the Washington Street elevated, just before the latter goes into subway, at right, to Winter Street and North Station. Mr. Rood would have these lines combined, with trains running over the railroad tracks into this point and then turning north into the subway instead of continuing on to South Station.

5. Armistead Rood, of Concord, recent Harvard Law School graduate and Frankfurter protege, worked on Wheeler Senate Committee investigating railroad finance. "The opportunities through this co-ordination right here in Boston are enormous," he says. "Five million dollars a year is not an absurd figure."

6. "One million square feet of Boston & Albany yards right where civic development should now occur." The railroad paid $1,000 a day in taxes on this area, but the city lost much more than that because development is retarded. Boston & Albany estimates that $960,000 per year can be saved through yard co-ordination, eliminating this yard altogether.

7. Trackless trolley, the latest thing in local pick-up service, quieter than street cars and cheaper than busses, even with trolley wire construction. These can be used to connect at railroad stations with rapid transit.

8. This view at Davis Square shows what Somerville is missing in transportation. Railroad service to North Station, four miles away, has ceased, due to trolley competition, which is frequent and cheap but comparatively slow and congested. It will take the trolley passengers 45 minutes to get to Washington Street. Mr. Rood would have the street car turn at this point into the vacant railroad right of roadway and get to North Station in 10 minutes, Park Street in 15.

Liberal Group Hears Talks On Economic Need

Speakers at conference at Williamstown offer solutions for problems confronting nation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 6—Three solutions have been advanced by the foremost administrative and political leaders at the sessions of the Liberal Conference now in progress here to remake an ailing economy into a more realistic order which will function effectively. More than 500 student and faculty representatives of 20 New England colleges are in attendance.

Herbert S. Agar, Associate Editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, said he believed in a middle way between capitalist and collectivist systems.

The wealthiest nation potentially, he said, now has the most abject poverty west of Poland. New Deal methods are a partial failure, relief is merely a tideover to keep the people going, the Public Works Administration has failed to help 11,000,000 unemployed and has brought no recovery and people are reaching a revolutionary state of mind and are confused, but not hopeless.

Outstanding Example

The AAA Mr. Agar described as a "magnificent, outstanding example of successful planning" which should also be applied to production in industry.

Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture, discussed expansion of Government investing and spending to guarantee greater production to industry. When the steel industry is working at 30 per cent of capacity, he said, steel is produced at a cost of $35 a ton. When working at 70 per cent of capacity the cost is reduced to $29, and the profits are divided between Labor, Industry and Consumer. Government spending increases the public debt, Mr. Ezekiel continued, but this should give no cause for worry since capital assets increase two and a half fold, it has been shown.

Morris L. Ernst, New York attorney, declared that richness in society depends on an open minded attitude and the maintenance of free speech and a free press where economic questions are concerned. America has been "worshipping the concept of the bond" for 150 years, he said, and it is time that this era ended so that "bond savings can be sucked into production." If the bond concept can be eliminated, Mr. Ernst continued, and the emphasis placed instead on preferred stock—which pays dividends only when earned—bankruptcy would become much more rare and financial democracy could be established.

Small Units Urged

Small units in industry are more efficient than the great combinations, Mr. Ernst asserted, and it would be generally beneficial if many of these great combinations could be broken up again into their component parts.

Dr. Harold Laski, British Economist, declared that all federalism in government must be opposed—because inefficiency results from unwieldiness. He urged all liberals to make "an objective survey into the historical record" adding that "the future of liberalism is up to America."

Former Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin and Eli Oliver, Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, are to make summation speeches tonight as the conference ends.

Edwin S. Smith, member of the National Labor Relations Board, declared that District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York has impaired liberty through, among other things, demanding "exorbitant" bail.

Stronger Military Service Proposed For Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin set in motion today a program to strengthen the State military service in Connecticut, described by the Chief Executive as the "armory of the nation."

At the same time, he instructed Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd to arrange for physical examinations for all commissioned officers in the National Guard. The Governor announced yesterday that "we are pressing a request in Washington" for an increase in the authorized strength of the National Guard to give Connecticut better anti-aircraft protection.

The Governor said he was "no alarmist," that he hoped there would be no war in Europe, and that if there were, he hoped America would not be drawn into it. He added, however:

"If war comes, it must be recognized that Connecticut is in fact the armory of the nation. Just one simple fact alone is sufficient to impress the importance of this upon you—the simple fact that there is not an airplane built in the United States today that does not have one or more vital parts made in Connecticut."

Besides airplane and airplane engine and propeller factories in East Hartford and Stratford, there are large firearms and ammuntion plants in Bridgeport, New Haven and Hartford.

Governor Baldwin, pointing out that there was only one anti-aircraft battery in the State, said the requests were made to Washington "so that we may have at least one full anti-aircraft battalion immediately, and utimately at least one complete regiment."

Seeking New Ways; Research Week

The New England Council today announced May 15-20 as Research Week in New England, where development of new products, materials, machinery, and processes for industries will be demonstrated in the area's large industrial centers.

Sponsored by the Council and conducted by several engineering societies, state manufacturers' associations, chambers of commerce, and technical schools and colleges throughout New England, Research Days will be held at Boston and Worcester; Augusta, Maine; Durham, New Hampshire; Kingston, Rhode Island, and Hartford, Connecticut.

The major purpose of New England Research Week is to increase the use of research—industrial, technical, and commercial—as an aid to the development of new products, new uses for present products, new markets, and new processes of manufacture and new industries.

Tax Reduction Meeting

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, and Leland S. Bickford, news editor of the Colonial Network, a group of New England radio stations, will be principal speakers at the meeting of the Dorchester All-Togther Movement, Monday at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the Dorchester High School for Girls, Codman Square, Dorchester. The purpose of the movement is to reduce taxes, and to build up community spirit in the district.

Proportional Representation

A public hearing in Gardner Auditorium, State House, will be held Monday morning at 10:30, on the bill to permit Boston voters to consider the proportional representation method of balloting for members of the City Council, Thomas H. Mahony, Chairman of the Boston Proportional Representation Committee, announced today.

The Proportional Representation Committee, which has been working for the passage of this bill, will present its arguments at the hearing. Proportional Representation gives voters opportunity to express preferences for candidates. It is the system now used for council elections in New York City.

Boston Port Sees Surge of Activity By Overseas Lines

Week-End Sailings

With seven deep-water passenger liners in the fleet of 25 or more ocean craft of all types, sizes and trade routes, due to visit the Port of Boston over the week end, the early summer activities of trans-Atlantic lines get under way in full swing. Four of the vessels are bringing passengers from the British Isles, Mediterranean ports and the tropics.

First to arrive was the Lady Drake, white cruise ship of the Canadian National Steamships, which came down from Halifax, embarked more than 50 passengers and sailed for a 30-day cruise to British Guiana, via Bermuda and the British West Indies. Booked for a trip to Trinidad on the Lady Drake was Thornton Oakley, Philadelphia painter, accompanied by Mrs. Oakley, author, who are going in search of material for a new book. Also on the passenger list were the names of Mr. and Mrs. John Melzard of Hyde Park.

On the first of two sailings of the Cunard White Star liner Carinthia, scheduled to be made from Boston this season, that vessel is due today from New York to embark passengers for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool.

Italian Line's motorship Vulcania is due to visit Boston tomorrow and embark a large list of passengers at Commonwealth Pier, before sailing for Mediterranean Ports.

Also due Sunday is the American Farmer of the United States Lines from London.

Three of the incoming liners are due Monday, the Cunard White Star Liner Laconia, from Liverpool, Belfast and Galway with 62 passengers for Boston and 227 for New York; the Exeter of the American Export Lines, with passengers from the Mediterranean, and the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, back from a 30-day cruise to British Guiana, the British West Indies and Bermuda.

Fire Department To Inspect Homes

Approximately 100,000 Boston dwelling houses, the majority of which are one and two-family homes, will be visited by members of the Fire Prevention Bureau during the week beginning May 8 and continuing until the entire city has been covered.

A force of 60 men has been detailed to make these visits and in every one and two-family residence they will ask permission to inspect the basement and stairways for the purpose of pointing out any hazardous conditions. If permitted by the owner or occupant they will likewise make suggestions concerning minor hazards which may be observed in various rooms of the house.

Inspections are being planned so that they will precede the various district ash and waste disposal collections so that accumulated rubbish may be removed promptly.

All inspectors will wear their Fire Department uniforms.

Speech at Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 6—In an attempt to aid in the correction of speech disorders, the Mount Holyoke Co-educational Summer School of Speech will include in its third annual session, from July 3 through August 11, an intensive course in speech correction.

Ship Built 20 Miles Inland Hauled to Sea by 50 Yoke of Oxen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON FALLS, Maine—Because of the fame of the fine woolen woven in this town it has become known not only nationally but internationally. But who would consider it a "shipbuilding center?" It is approximately 20 miles to deep water where the Androscoggin River empties into Merrymeeting Bay and the broad Kennebec. Yet more than a century ago a good-sized vessel was built here inside a great cradle and when completed dragged over the snow highways by oxen to tide water and successfully launched.

Since 1865 Lisbon Falls has been the home of a large and prosperous woolen manufactory. The late Frank A. Munsey lived here for a while, his father, Andrew C. Munsey, conducting a boarding house for mill operatives. As a near-by background the town has the towering sand hills of Shiloh.

It was a little more than 100 years ago that one John Godfrey, a man of resolution and imagination, decided to build a ship here. So he laid the keel on land where part of the mill now stands. In those days every farmer had a tie-up full of stout oxen and "haulings" were common. Barns were moved, occasionally houses and once even a church. But never before a ship! And the distance! Here indeed was some prodigious feat!

At last the ship was completed. Fifty yoke of broad-chested bovines were hitched to the cable chains.

Lisbon Falls is beyond even the "smell" of the salty sea. When Joe Godfrey laid his keel this was a community of agriculturists, not shipbuilders. Considering the distance the vessel was hauled this launching is said to have been without parallel in the history of New England shipbuilding.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 11

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Mikado," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 3:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—
"Frank Fay's Show," starring Elsie Janis and Eva Le Gallienne. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"King of the Underworld," with Humphrey Bogart and Kay Francis. 4:05, 7, 10. Also "Boy Trouble," with Charles Ruggles. 1:50, 5:15, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dodge City," with Erroll Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Mystery of Mr. Wong." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Boys' Town," with Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. Also "Hot Water," featuring the Jones Family. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford. Also "Hunted Men," featuring Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle.

Coolidge Corner—
"Stagecoach," with George Bancroft, John Wayne, and Claire Trevor. 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Strange Faces." 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ray Milland, Isa Miranda and Reginald Owen in "Hotel Imperial." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "On trial," with Margaret Lindsay and John Litel. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Alexander Graham Bell." 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "Return of the Cisco Kid." 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—
Richard Barthelmess in "Spy of Napoleon." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Latest Newsreels and other short subjects. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Normandie—
"Tail Spin," with Alice Faye and Constance Bennett. Also "St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man." Also "Tail Spin," with Alice Faye. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
"Lucrezia Borgia," with Edwige Feuillere and Gabrillio Bagrio. 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. Also "March of Time," 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Ice Follies of 1939," starring Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Berry. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Angels with Dirty Faces," with James Cagney and Pat OBrien. Also "Girl of the Golden West," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Also "Dramatic School," with Louise Rainer.

University—
Claire Trevor in "Stagecoach." 3, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane.

Uptown—
"Love Affair," featuring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," Priscilla Lane, Jeffrey Lynn. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Union Pacific," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:20. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Exeter—
Joe E. Brown in "Flirting With Fate." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Wallace Beery in "Stand Up and Fight." Also "The Arizona Wildcat," with Jane Withers.

South Station Theater—
"Inside Africa," "Trout Fishing," "Soldiers of the Sea," "Shooting for Par," "Know Your History," latest news reels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
Preston Foster in "Society Smugglers." 12:35, 3:55, 7:10, 10:30. Also "Boy Slaves," first Boston showing. 10:20 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Stage: Radio Rubes, Wally Brown with Annette Ames, Jack Morrison and 8 Hollywood Jitterbugs. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:55.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (Program on Amusement Page.)

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. Daily at 2:15 and 8:15. (Last day.)

Peabody Playhouse—
"He Was Born Gay," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Boys' Latin School Auditorium—
"Pirates of Penzance," presented by the combined glee clubs of Simmons College and Northeastern University. 8:15.

Newton High School—
"Stage Door," presented by members of the Newton Center Village Players. 8.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School Auditorium, Medford, 3:30 p. m.

Boston Browning Society—
Celebration of the birthday of Robert Browning. Christ Church, Cambridge. Address by Rev. C. Leslie Glenn. 4.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

University of California Has Its Best Athletic Year—Twelve-Meter Yachting

Cal Wins or Ties for Four Out of Six Major Titles

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's "Golden Bears" lay claim to the title of "Super-Champions of the Pacific Coast" for the 1938-39 season—for the number of West Coast championships won.

And if you look at it purely from the "number" of league leading performances counting in the minor as well as major sports some sort of record is due the Blue and Gold from Berkeley.

Certainly the past year has been one of the greatest years "if not the greatest," to use Publicity Director Wally Frederick's own words, that the University of California has ever experienced in its athletic history.

Their Record

Here's their record. In major sports Cal teams won or tied for four out of six possible championships. In minor sports the Californians really excelled themselves by taking 11 out of 15 championships.

This is not only a tribute to the lads who were out there winning the cups and ribbons, but to the very excellent coaching staff that has been gathered on the Berkeley campus; a staff, which in its combined prowess and skill with athletes has done itself proud this year on the Coast.

Football

Now let's take a brief look at the records the Californians have made. First, there was football with a tie with the University of Southern California for the Coast Conference title. That Cal tied U. S. C. for the Coast title no one can deny, but I know that the Southern Californians will hasten to point out—and rightly so—that U. S. C. defeated Cal, and went on not only to defeat a championship Notre Dame team, but also to clip Duke in the Rose Bowl. Cal may have technically been tied for the Coast leadership but there's little doubt as to who the champs really were.

In basketball Cal won the southern division place of honor but lost out to the National Champions from Oregon in the final Coast play-offs. But Cal has the satisfaction of knowing it defeated Ohio State University's quintet twice, and Ohio State was national runner-up to Oregon.

In track the University of Southern California was and is supreme, but Cal has proved itself next-best on the Pacific Coast, and lays claim to "second best in the nation" which is a distinct possibility, and may be proved at the nationals a little later.

On the tennis courts California's racket wielders whizzed the pellets past the opposition to take the Coast Championship.

As for baseball—unfinished at this writing—Cal doesn't look much better than second or third.

But in crew the California sweepsters certainly cut through the water with the greatest of power and ease to win the Pacific Coast regatta with no doubt from the start as to the victors. They may even go on to the Hudson this year to win although they'll have to really hump to head off Navy.

Minor Sports

Now for the minor sports—and that was where Cal really excelled. Outright championships are in soccer, water polo, cross-country, handball, golf, ski (southern division), rifle shooting, wrestling, and weight basketball. Ties were in Rugby (three-way tie with U. S. C. and Stanford), gymnastics (P. A. A. Champs), tied with U. S. C.; wrestling Pacific A. A. U. champions, and tied Olympic Club in Far West championships.

Boxing was won by Washington State, Pacific Coast skiing by Nevada (Cal followed Washington here); ice hockey by Southern California; fencing Southern California; swimming Southern California.

Again it should be pointed out that most of the credit in these wins should go to the coaching staff, and the rest to the athletes themselves. This outstanding 1938-39 record is one that has all Cal grads and undergrads buzzing these days—but we hear rumors from Southern California and the Pacific Northwest that the boys from Berkeley had better hold on to those laurel wreaths pretty tightly lest they be jerked off in 1939-40.

Royal Arch Gunnison

Budge Wins Twice

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6 (AP)—Don Budge added last night to his string of victories over Fred Perry, his partner and opponent in a professional tennis tour, by stroking his way to a 6—2, 6—3 win before a slim crowd of about 1,000 at the New Haven Arena.

Budge then teamed with Ben Gorchakoff and beat Perry and Walter Senior in a double match, 6—2, 4—6, 8—6.

Kay Stammers Wins

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 6 (AP)—Left-handed Kay Stammers won the British Women's Hard Courts Tennis Championship for the third time today, defeating Mrs. Ronald Ellis, the former Anita Lizana of Chile, 6—3, 6—3 in the finals.

College Baseball

Results May 5

Brown 11, R. I. State 8.
Missouri 2, Kansas State 0.
Michigan 3, Illinois 1.
Michigan State 17, Ohio Wesleyan 7.
Iowa 8, Chicago 6.
Nebraska 4, Kansas 3.

College Golf

Dartmouth 5, Harvard 4.
Yale 8, Williams 1.

College Lacrosse

Colgate 12, Union 2.
New Hampshire 10, Harvard 5.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

(1) Norma Jacobus of Chatham, N. J., student head of archery at Lasell College, Auburndale, Mass. (2) Erna Steuri of Switzerland, who won the women's open slalom ski title and was second in the downhill open event of the United States championships on Mt. Hood, Oregon. (3) Arlite Smith of Chicago, who won her third straight national low-board diving title in the Women's A. A. U. championships in the Medinah pool, Chicago. (4) Helen Hull Jacobs, former United States women's tennis champion, who sailed in the S. S. Manhattan from New York for European competition.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Outburst of History

LONDON—The characteristics of a nation are seen in the game it likes best. Hence cricket. Or, as some extreme cricketers say, hence England. Nobody knows when cricket started. But it has been going on for a long time. Too long a time in some recent instances. As, for example, in the last match between England and South Africa a few weeks ago at Durban. It was left unfinished after going on for 10 days. Just think of it! Even cricketers confessed that this was too much of a good thing.

Suggestions have been made that the French really invented cricket. This, however, is an intolerable notion, and all good Englishmen agree, if the French did have a name for it—to wit, criquet—back in the fifteenth century, that proves nothing whatever. Except, perhaps, that the English had been playing it for years previously and had tried to set Frenchmen on the right path by telling them about it.

"Cric"

No, the only hint of origin acceptable to Englishmen is the possible derivation of the game's name from a word with a good Anglo-Saxon root. Namely "cric," meaning a staff. Be that as it may—which it probably will be—there is no reference to cricket being played in England until 1550, when Good Queen Bess was on the throne. Then, it seems, the game was well-known at Guildford in Surrey, for a gentleman named John Derrick then stated, while giving evidence in a dispute about some property, that "when he was a scholler in the free school of Guildeforde he and several of his fellowes did run and play there at crickett and other plaies."

Subsequently, men who played cricket were not highly thought of, and it was levelled against Oliver Cromwell (Protector from 1653 to 1658) that he had, to his marked discredit, been a cricket player. Cricket, at this time, was accounted a pastime for rustics. And the nobility and gentry did not come upon it until they themselves were sent into rustication by Cromwell. When they made a come-back, they brought cricket-bats with them and became so keen on the game that they employed on their estates yeomen who were good cricketers.

To be quite frank about it, the nobility and gentry wagered a good deal on the results of matches they staged—a thousand guineas on a game, and so forth—so a gardener or huntsman who could also send down a wily ball or hit a mighty swipe was a profitable investment.

Gentlemen and Players

Having reached this point in the story, it is easy for us to understand why amateurs in cricket always have been, and still are, alluded to as "Gentlemen" and professionals are called "Players." This seems snobbish if you are not used to it, as does the practice of amateurs walking onto the field through one gateway and professionals through another. But nobody in cricket is worried by these matters in the least.

In the days of the teams kept by the Sackvilles and Tankervilles and other old landed families, "major" cricket was run on the feudal system. Then came the era of the clubs, of which the first to win national fame was the Hambledon Club, with its wicket on Broadhalfpenny Down in Hampshire. Here was the cradle of the cricket we know now.

When the Hambledon men commenced operations around 1750, the game consisted simply of throwing a ball underhand along the ground at maximum velocity, with a view to hitting a wicket made of two uprights with a single "bail" across the top, and batting was the art of whacking the said ball as beefily as possible with an implement fashioned like a hockey stick.

M. C. C. Club

From this point cricket evolved towards its present form, and then the rise of the Marylebone Cricket Club in London led to the disappearance of the Hambledon Club. It led to many other things as well. Such as the re-codification of the rules in 1774 by a committee of "noblemen and gentlemen," the publication of the M. C. C.'s laws in 1788, and the recognition of the club as the chief authority in the game. Which it is, of course, to this very day, having piloted the game through all the changes of thought and custom occasioned by the rise of the county championship, "test" cricket and all the varied controversies to which these various phases of the old game have themselves given rise.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Cubs made 12 runs in eighth inning to beat Phillies 21-2 behind Rookie Paul Epperly.

College Tennis

Tufts 5, Wesleyan 4.
Trinity 8, Swarthmore 1.
Yale 5, Williams 4.
Conn. State 5, New Hampshire 4.
R. I. State 5, M. I. T. 4.

College Track

Fordham 104⅔, C. C. N. Y. 21⅓.

Helene Mayer is the present champion woman fencer.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

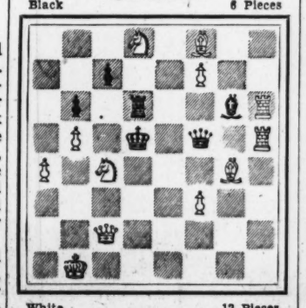
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

May 6, 1939

Problem No. 2,137

By G. H. Drese

Black 6 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

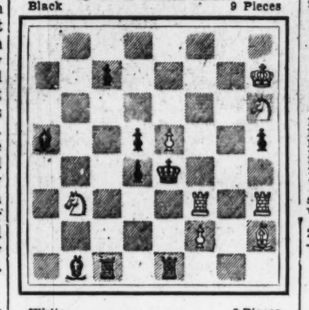
White to play and mate in two

(Prize Two-Mover, British Chess Magazine, July-Dec. 1938)

Problem No. 2,138

By V. K. Ramon Menon

Black 9 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Prize Three-Mover, British Chess Magazine, July-Dec. 1938)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2135. Self-mate
1. Kt-Q2 threatens
2. Q-Q6ch RxQ mate

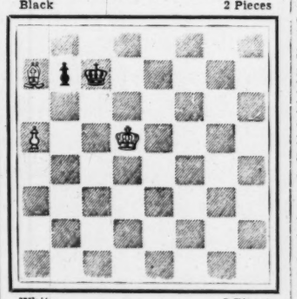
No. 2136. Self-mate
1. R-R P-B8(Q)
2. QxRch QxQ
3. RxRP QxB mate
1. ——— P-B8(B)
2. BxRch BxB
3. Q-Q3ch BxQ mate
1. ——— P-B8(Kt)
2. Q-Q3ch Kt-K6
3. RxRP R-R8 mate
1. ——— P-B8(R)
2. RxRP R moves
3. B or RxR R-R8 mate

Note that in these two problems, White forces Black to mate.

End-Game No. 457. White wins: 1 Kt-R4, PxB; 2 QR-KB, Q-Q; 3 Kt-Kt6ch, K-R2; 4 KtxRch, BxKt; 5 Q-R5, Q-K; 6 Q-Kt4 and mate cannot be avoided

End-Game No. 458

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win.

(This perplexing ending, quoted in Mieses' "Instructive Positions from the end-game," will please those who work out the winning maneuver.)

Notes

The American Chess Federation announces that the Massachusetts State Chess Association and the Green Bay Chess Club (Green Bay, Wisconsin) have just become affiliated with the federation.

Members will soon be receiving the annual year book, which will contain a selection of games played in the championship tournament held in Boston last July.

Wisconsin has been active recently. The sixth annual state tournament was completed April 16. Fifteen cities conducted preliminary tournaments, and sent nineteen contestants to the final, held in Milwaukee. Enos Wicher, University of Wisconsin, and a former Iowa state champion, was the winner, outscoring Arpad Elo, defender and the only player to win the Wisconsin championship two years in succession. P. Rathman, S. Kreznar, and H. Knutsen, a former champion.

Milwaukee has been sponsoring chess since 1931. During this period, 17,838 persons attended beginners' classes, and 4,314, the advanced classes. These classes were held in the Social Centers. In 1934, instruction was given on the municipal playgrounds. In the past five years, 21,268 boys and girls, 75 per cent of them ranging in age from 9 to 14, attended 949 lessons. In addition to instruction, numerous tournaments and team competitions have been arranged.

Mrs. Mary Bain, who represented this country in the women's championship at Stockholm two years ago, has just won the New York Women's Chess Club championship with a clean score, 22-0. Mrs. W. I. Seaman, club president, was second. Mrs. David Willard, previous winner, was third.

Instructive Positions from Master Chess

David McKay Company, Philadelphia, have just published the American edition of J. Mieses' collection of endings. The author has brought together 125 instructive and amusing positions from actual play. These are clearly diagrammed and are followed by solutions. Many of the positions will be familiar to readers who have followed this column, but others have not appeared in the End-Game section, and all of them are worth a few moments' examination. The book lists for $1.00 and is bound in cloth.

This game, from the Eliskases-Bogoljubow match, shows how the younger master tried to hold Bogoljubow's gambit pawn, and ultimately could not stave off a strong attack.

Budapest Gambit

Eliskases White	Bogoljubow Black	Eliskases White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-B5	P-R5
2 P-QB4	P-K4	20 B-B4	P-KKt4
3 PxP	Kt-K15	21 PxPep	QxP
4 B-B4	Kt-QB3	22 P-K4(a)	Kt-B3
5 Kt-KB3	P-B3	23 KtxKt	KxKt
6 PxP	QxP	24 QR-K	QR-K
7 Q-Q2	B-Kt5	25 Q-Q2	KtxP
8 Kt-B3	BxKt	26 Q-Q5ch	K-Q?
9 PxB	P-Q3	27 B-K3	R-K3
10 P-K3	P-QKt3	28 Q-Kt5ch	K-B
11 B-K2	B-Kt2	29 Q-B6	K-Kt
12 CastlesKR	Kt-K2	30 Q-Q7	KR-Kt
13 Kt-Q4	Kt-K4	31 R-K2	KtxP
14 B-Kt3	CastlesQR	32 R(K2)-KB2	RxB
15 P-KB4	Kt-Q2	33 R-B8ch	R-K
16 B-B3	Kt-QB4	34 QxRch	QxQ
17 Q-QB2	P-KR4	35 RxRch	RxR
18 BxBch	KxB	Resigns	

(a) White does not wish to exchange, in view of his poor P position. Also the text involves a slight trap. But Black is now able to build an irresistible attack.

From the Marshall-Manhattan match. The United States champion defeats the Manhattan champion.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Moskowitz Black	Reshevsky White	Moskowitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-QKt4	P-QR3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-QR4	P-KB4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 Kt-K2	B-Q2
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	19 P-Kt5	RPxP
5 P-K3	Castles	20 PxP	R-R4
6 R-B	P-B3	21 PxP	BxP(a)
7 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	22 Kt-B4	KtxKt
8 PxP	KPxP	23 PxKt	KR-R
9 Q-B2	R-K	24 Kt-K5	B-R5
10 Kt-B3	Kt-B	25 Q-Kt2	B-B3
11 B-KB4	B-Q3	26 QR-B	R-R7
12 BxB	QxB	27 Q-Kt6	Q-R5
13 P-KR3	Kt-Kt3	28 BxKt	QPxB(b)
14 Castles	Q-K2	29 Q-Kt3ch	Resigns
15 R-Kt	Kt-K5		

(a) 21 . . . PxP may be a little more solid, but White is slowly getting the advantage.

(b) Fatal blunder, but after 28 BPxB; 29 KtxB, PxKt; 30 QxP. Black is lost.

United States Racer In British Yachting Season

LONDON—The visit of Harold S. Vanderbilt, America's most eminent helmsman, with his new tank-tested "Vim," ensures for 1939 the finest racing season ever experienced in the Twelve-meter class. For, in addition to Mr. V. MacAndrew's "Trivia" and Commodore C. R. Fairey's "Evaine," there will be opposed to Mr. Vanderbilt a specially built fleet of four new "Twelves."

These four are Sir William P. Burton's "Jenetta," Hugh Goodson's "Flica II," T. O. M. Sopwith's "Tomahawk" and Arthur Connell's "Ornsay." "Tomahawk" and "Ornsay" have been constructed at Charles Nicholson's yard, Gosport, "Jenetta" and "Flica II" on the Clyde, at Ardmaleish and Fairlie, respectively. Hugh Goodson's is the only one of Britain's new fleet that has been tank-tested.

Finest Fleet

There is also a likelihood of ownership being found for the four Twelve-meters "Marina," "Blue Marlin," "Little Astra," and "Westra." In fact, the finest fleet of Twelve-meters ever seen will be racing in British waters this season.

International rivalry promises to be strenuous, too, among the Eight- and Six-meter racers. The big event of the season for yachts of the latter measurement being those for the Seawanhaka Cup in the Firth of Clyde, between the best British yachts and the challenger from the Royal Norwegian Yacht Club.

The United States is not challenging for this trophy this season as, during the following year, a fleet of American Six-meter yachts is due in British waters to compete for the British-American Cup, and it will then be possible for America to challenge the 1939 winner, for races either in Scottish or Norwegian waters.

Course

The contests for the Cup this season will take place, starting Aug. 14, in the Firth of Clyde over a course between the Isle of Bute and the Ayrshire Coast.

The Seawanhaka Cup was won for Scotland last year by J. H. Thom, whose Six-meter yacht "Circe" defeated the United States "Goose" in three straight races in American waters.

Among the smaller international classes will be additions to the Thirty-Square-meters, which will be seen on the South Coast and in the Clyde, and the popular "Dragons" which will boast a fleet of 50 in Scottish waters and 20 in the Solent. There are also many additions to the growing fleets of One-Designs and some of the major Solent regattas are likely to attract as many as 300 entrants.

Regattas

The outstanding regattas of the season are the Clyde Fortnight, June 30-July 11, Cowes Week, July 29-Aug. 5, the extended series of Torbay Royal Regattas lasting nearly six weeks, and the Dartmouth Centenary Regattas in August. Long offshore races are to be sponsored by the Yacht Racing Association and the Royal Ocean Racing Club, and the 600-mile race for the Fastnet Cup next August is expected to draw a big international fleet.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

(Results, May 5)

International League

Newark 3, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 0.
Syracuse at Toronto, rain.
Jersey City at Buffalo to be played Aug. 15.

American Association

Louisville 11, St. Paul 8.
Columbus 9, Kansas City 7.
Indianapolis 10, Minneapolis 6.
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 9 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3, Los Angeles 1.
Portland 3, Oakland 2.
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 4.
Hollywood 4, Seattle 3.

Texas League

Dallas 7, Beaumont 7, tie (called end 11th—darkness).
Houston 10, Oklahoma City 3.
Fort Worth 6, San Antonio 3.
Tulsa 5, Shreveport 5, tie (called end 11th by agreement).

Eastern League

Binghamton 6, Wilkes-Barre 5.
Williamsport 7, Hartford 3.
Albany 1, Scranton 0.
Springfield 8, Elmira 2.

Southern Association

Nashville 6, Birmingham 4.
Atlanta 7, Memphis 3.
Chattanooga 8, Little Rock 7 (11 innings).
Knoxville at New Orleans postponed wet grounds.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	8	3	.727
New York	8	4	.667
Chicago	9	5	.643
Washington	7	6	.538
Detroit	6	9	.400
St. Louis	5	8	.385
Cleveland	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	4	9	.308

Results May 5

Chicago 2, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 5.
Cleveland 2, New York 1.
Boston 4, Detroit 1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	8	5	615
St. Louis	7	5	.583
Cincinnati	7	5	.583
Brooklyn	7	5	.583
Chicago	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	6	8	.429
New York	6	8	.429
Pittsburgh	5	8	.384

Results May 5

Cincinnati 5, Boston 4 (13 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 7.
St. Louis 7, New York 5.

Phillies Purchase Schott

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (AP)—The Phillies announced last night they had purchased Gene Schott, a right-handed pitcher, from the Cincinnati Reds for the waiver price of $7,500. Manager Doc Prothro said Schott would be used chiefly as a relief hurler.

Sporting Around the Hub

Women's Golf Handicap List

The Women's Eastern Golf Association, through Eleanor W. Allen of Boston, Chairman of the Handicapping Committee, has released the handicap list for 1939. Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Country Club, N. J., and Charlotte Glutting of Rock Spring Country Club, West Orange, N. J., were placed at scratch.

Players listed at one included: Mrs. Charles L. Leichner, Flushing, L. I., Betsy MacLeod, Buffalo; Mrs. Austin Pardue, Buffalo, and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia.

Players listed at two included: Jean Bauer, Providence; Mrs. Frederick Davis, Glen Head, N. Y., Mrs. Harrison F. Flippin, Abington, Pa., Mary Kuhn, Aspinwall, Pa., and Mrs. Reinart M. Torgerson, Great Neck, L. I.

Monday night sees the opening of the Roller Derby at the Boston Arena. Twenty young men and women will begin a series of 21 nightly races to determine the championship between the Boston White Shirts and the Hollywood Stars. Those acquainted with the sport claim it is as fast as ice hockey. Contestants skate from 8 p. m. until 11 p. m., nightly around a banked oval track, measuring 18 laps to the mile, and skaters have been said to reach a speed of 40 miles per hour.

With Gus Kieronski of Uxbridge pitching six-hit shutout ball, the B. U. Terriers scored a convincing 6-to-0 triumph over the Springfield College nine yesterday at Nickerson Field. John Quinn, flashy Terrier third baseman, hit a home run in the fifth inning with two on base.

That was a great exhibition young Woody Rich gave for the Red Sox out in hostile Detroit. The Little Rock rookie has now pitched two complete games—against the Athletics and Tigers—yielding a combined total of nine hits in winning both of them. The one at Detroit yesterday elevated the Sox to first place in the American League, the Yankees losing at Cleveland.

Pie Traynor's Pittsburgh Pirates, who open a three-game series with the Bees tomorrow at the Allston Hive, dropped eight straight in the West before coming to the Atlantic coast, but today are showing definite signs of returning to the upper half of the standing. When Bob Klinger pitched a three-hitter against the Dodgers at Brooklyn on Tuesday, it was the signal for the Pirates to snap out of their slump.

Traynor has practically the same ball club this year that he had last. The Waner brothers are in the outfield with Johnny Rizzo, one of the freshman sensationals of the 1938 National League campaign. Suhr is on first base and Vaughan at short. Pie has been alternating [illegible] with Young at second and with Handley at third.

It is ancient history how the Pirates faded out of the pennant picture in the final week of the '38 race, and those who were interested in the World Series had to pay their way in—at Chicago and New York. The Bees caused Traynor considerable grief here. The Pirates managed to win eight of their 11 meetings with Casey Stengel at Pittsburgh, but dropped six out of 11 at National League Field. As the Pitt outfit eventually missed the pennant by the slender margin of two games, it can readily be seen how important was the Bee series.

The American League schedule tomorrow takes the Red Sox to St. Louis for the opener of a three-game series with the Browns. On Wednesday the Hose open in Chicago.

Remember Her:

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Is
Mother's Day

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Coronation of Queen to Mark Nashoba Apple Blossom Fete

Colorful ceremonies will mark the coronation of Emily Saltonstall, daughter of the Governor, as Queen of the fifth annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival at Marlboro, Mass., Saturday, May 13, inaugurating Apple Blossom Week throughout the Nashoba district northwest of Boston.

State departments, growers' organizations and dealers are jointly sponsoring the festival, and are inviting the public to witness the ceremonies as well as tour the highways and backroads threading the vast orchard area that sends $4,000,000 worth of apples to the markets each year.

The festival lasts through Sunday, May 21, and during that time private orchards will be open to visitors.

Numerous events have been arranged centering around the Queen. Miss Saltonstall will visit the State House next Tuesday, to present her court to her father, the Governor, and to invite him formally to take part in the festivities.

Later in the day there will be a reception at the Copley Plaza. The Queen and her court will be the guests of the manager, Arthur L. Race, who is a member of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, which, with other organizations, is supporting the festival as part of its agricultural program.

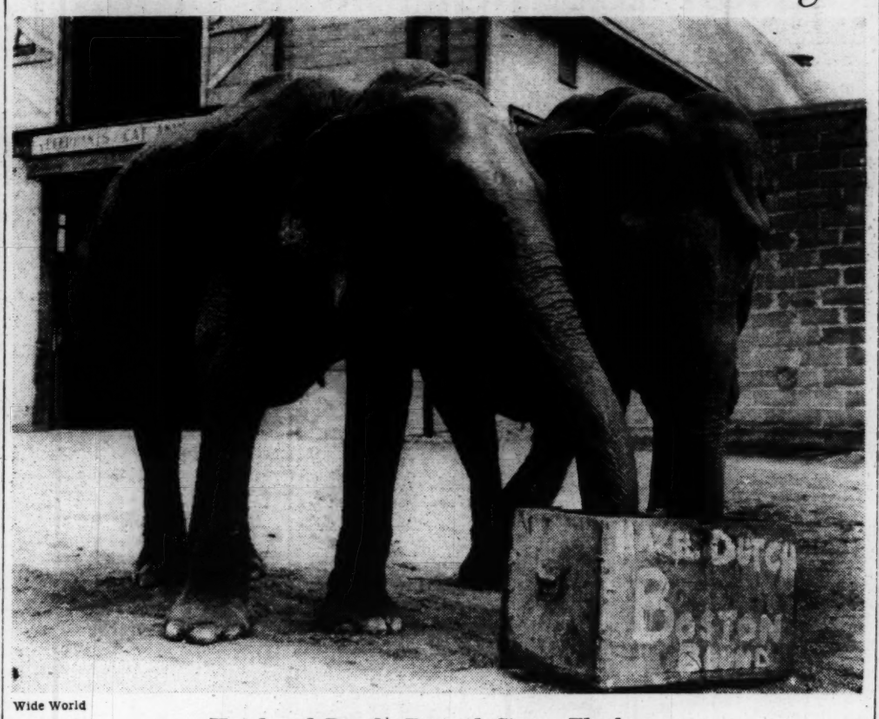
This year marks the first time the fête has not been celebrated exclusively in Westford, where the first blossom festival in the Bay State was held in 1935. The original intention of the founders to extend the celebration to cities and towns throughout the Nashoba area is being carried out, extending roughly as far east as Andover and Billerica, as far north as Fitchburg, Ashby and Lunenburg, south to Grafton, Oxford and Westboro.

May 4 has been designated as Apple Blossom Sunday, and hikers, bicyclists and motorists are expected to throng the region in even greater numbers than last year when a State police count put the number of visitors at more than 100,000 on the first Sunday.

Ben F. Drew of Westford, General Chairman of the Festival, and a past President of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, reports the season has been late, but the blossoming is exceptionally promising and should be at its height during the festival week.

There are more than two million trees in the area and numerous roads penetrate right through the heart of the richest orchards with numerous overlooks from which motorists may see miles of pink and white blossoms.

Franklin Park Zoo Awaits Their Coming



Wide World

Hazel and Dutch, Retired Circus Elephants

Gift to Boston of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus. This picture was taken at their headquarters in Peru, Indiana.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Talk; Education	NBC Dance Orchestra	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Sport comment	Variety program by	"Youth Meets Govern-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "What Price Amer-	talented children of	ment"; student quiz on	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 ica?"; talk; drama	members of Congress	"Labor Legislation"	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Sport comment	Music; baseball	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Sports Rendezvous	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	"Dick Tracy"; chil-	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	dren's sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Rhythm Revue"	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Let's Go to Work";	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 Studio speaker	"Jim's Question Bee"	Herbert Hadel	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:00 Johnny Green's	Welcome to Fred Hoey:	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Sagi Vela, baritone;	Soprano recital
8:15 Orch.; sketch	speakers	Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	concert orchestra	"America's Top Bands"
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show: Neighbor	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"America's Top Bands"
8:45 questions; answers	matic series	Boys; chorus; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"America's Top Bands"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr;	son; Graham McNamee	'Sons of Pioneers'	"The Mikado"
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	N. E. Federation of	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Men's Glee Clubs	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"The Mikado"
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Orches-	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Purdue University Foun-	Gilbert and Sullivan's
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	tra with Mary Hopple,	"Engulfed Cathedral"	ders Day banquet	"The Mikado"
10:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Robert Weede, Margaret	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Gloomchasers"; solo-	News Service
10:45 Doris Rhodes, songs	Daum, in "The Old	Ruby Newman's Orch.	ists; orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:00 Weather; news	Maid and the Thief"	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:15 Sports; music	News; weather	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:30 Jan Garber's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 Jan Garber's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	Tone Pictures: Weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	Religious service
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Turn Back the Clock";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Tom Terriss	nade"; recording	Sacred Music
9:30 Aubade for Strings.	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Caravan"; organ; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 Aubade for Strings.	Bus"; children's prgrm	loists; choir	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Time; American Art	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Quartet	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Russian Melodies"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious Service
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Lithuanian program
11:15 Service	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 Service	quartet	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Program Previews.	Or.; Erno Rapee, con-	Drama; music	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Choir and organ	ductor; Viola Philo,	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 "Gems of Melody"	Jan Peerce, vocalists.	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; Max-	Religious program	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	well Anderson's "Eliza-	Religious program	Don Arres, baritone; or-	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Relay from Rome	beth the Queen"; com-	News Service	chestra	Portuguese Hour
1:45 Relay from Rome	mentator	"Gypsy Moods"	Harp soloist	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	Magic Key: Symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	Orch.; Frank Black,	Fanny's"; variety	Concert Orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Electric organ;	cond.; Rose Bampton;	Barry McKinley, songs	"Hitmakers"; orchestra	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 baritone	Robert Weede; talk	World Fair speakers	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Mendelssohn Choir	"Caravan"	"Sunday Drivers"; solo-	Drama and music	"Friends of Mine"
3:15 of Toronto; Dr.	"Caravan"	lists; orchestra	Drama and music	"Clef Club Boys"
3:30 Herbert A. Fricker,	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"Revue in Miniature"	Irish Minstrels
3:45 conductor	"Moonlight Sonata"	"Name the Place"	"Revue in Miniature"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Mendelssohn Choir	"National Vespers"	Symphony Club of Phila-	Ashland Symphony Or-	F. Simone's Strings
4:15 of Toronto; Dr.	"National Vespers"	delphia	chestra; Louis E. Pete,	"Moods in Music"
4:30 Herbert A. Fricker,	"Tapestry Musicale"	"The World Is Yours";	conductor.: Beethoven's	"Moods in Music"
4:45 conductor	"Tapestry Musicale"	dramatization	Ninth Symphony	Dramatization
5:00 "Meet the Author"	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Music for Listening";	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 Ben Bernie and	Garden Gossip	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads	"Letters Home"	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 "Silver Theater":	Speaker; music	'Concert Miniatures"	"Musical Steelmakers";	News Service
6:15 dramatization	Speaker; music	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Music; Baseball
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	"Grouch Club"; com-	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	edy; vocalist; orch.	Baseball comment	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Vocalist	Jack Benny Program;	News Service	Marjorie Posselt's violin
7:15 informal discussion	News from Washington	vocalists; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	ensemble
7:30 Screen Guild Show:	Radio Guild Dramas:	"Bandwagon"; Vincent	"Melodic Strings"	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 drama; music	"Back Number Up"	Lopez Orch.; guests	Sports talk	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Dance Hour";	NBC Orchestra; Hans	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15 popular orches-	Steinberg, conductor	gen; Donald Dickson;	Air: Senators Robert F.	Variety program
8:30 tras; vocalists;	Mischa Mischakoff,	D. Lamour; Roy Atwell;	Wagner, N. Y.; Fred-	"Cottage Hawaiians"
8:45 guests	violinist	Virginia Bruce	erick C. Smith, Ohio	Education speaker
9:00 Sunday Evening	C. Boyer; L. Young in	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Irving Mixed Quartet
9:15 Hour: Symphony	"Candle Light"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	C. L. Blandford, talk
9:30 Or.; Jascha Hei-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things"
9:45 fetz, violinist	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra
10:00 Robert Benchley's	News; music	The Circle: Lawrence	"Good Will Hour"	"Sunday Serenade"
10:15 Variety Program	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Tibbett; Madeleine	"Good Will Hour"	"Sunday Serenade"
10:30 "Deep River Boys"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Carroll; Owen Davis,	"Good Will Hour"	News Service
10:45 "Opinions"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Jr.; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	"Pages from the Clas-
11:00 News; music	News; weather	News Service	"Stars Over Manhattan"	sical Album"
11:15 Teagarden's Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Pages from the Clas-
11:30 Harry James' Or.	"The Music You Want".	Will Osborne's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	sical Album"
11:45 Harry James' Or.	"The Music You Want".	Will Osborne's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Drama; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical Calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Sludger	"The Road of Life"	Organ recital	News Service
12:00 Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Noonday Revue"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Dave Ballentine, songs
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Don Artiste, pianist	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"On Parade"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Read-	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	ing"; dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Your Family"	"Manhattan Melodies";	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:45 Bill Elliot, songs	Network speaker	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sports reports
3:15 Ohio State Uni-	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 versity Band con-	World Congress of Writ-	"Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sports reports
3:45 cert	ers; speakers	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sports reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	baseball game	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees-Pittsburgh	Sports reports
4:45 Franklin Union	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sports reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	NBC Salon Orchestra;	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	vocalist	Children's program	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Nan Wynn, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 "Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 'Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 'Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Mr. District Attorney	Commentator	Dinner music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 Eddie Cantor, va-	"20th Century Music"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	Paul Martin's Orch.	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama	Paul Martin's Orch.	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Roller Derby"	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Music We Love"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Take a Note"; solo-	Talk; music
8:45 George Sheldon	"Music We Love"	prano; symphony orch.	ists; orchestra	"Around the Town with
9:00 Theater: Paul	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater";	the Clef Club Boys"
9:15 Muni; J. Hutchin-	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Deep River"	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:30 son in "The Life	"National Forum"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch.	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
9:45 of Emile Zola".	"National Forum"	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Gilbert and Sullivan's
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Jan Garber's Orchestra	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
10:30 Columbia Work-	"Magnolia Blossoms";	"At the Post"; drama-	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service
10:45 shop: drama	Fisk Jubilee Choir	tization	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather	News Service	symphony orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30 Sport comment	"The Music You Want".	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Sport comment	"The Music You Want".	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

'Poland Must Stand Armed to Resist, Or Lose'—Buell

Poland, "the key to Europe for strategic reasons," realizes that its future rests upon its willingness to fight, Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Foreign Policy Association and Round Table Editor of Fortune Magazine, said last night in an address at Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts College.

"While a compromise over Danzig remains possible, Poland cannot allow Germany to build an extra-territorial road across the Corridor, or military bases in Danzig, because this Trojan-horse policy would mean the eventual end of Polish independence," he said. "If Hitler presses his demands by force, Poland will probably fight and in view of its allies, a general war may be the result."

Mr. Buell then explained that while war over the Polish question thus remains a grave danger, he still thinks it improbable, if Hitler believes that indirect methods may eventually accomplish the same ends.

"Germany now surrounds Poland on three frontiers—and its propaganda methods may bore from within, endeavoring to weaken the structure of the Polish State, forcing it to capitulate."

With all of its admirable qualities, Poland has a number of internal weaknesses, Mr. Buell said. In the first place, since the passing of Pilsudski in 1935 the government has lacked any real popular support. Although the Poles are too patriotic to revolt, the present government should broaden its base so as to include the peasant party, the most important in the country.

Secondly, Poland has a number of Sudeten problems. Less than a million Germans live in Poland, but in no district do they constitute more than 10 per cent of the population. They are not likely to cause serious trouble. But Poland has more than 3,000,000 Jews, most of whom live in the cities. Although these Jews have been the victims of an anti-Semitic movement in recent years, Poland so far has refused to imitate the Nuremberg laws or the numerus clausus (restricted number) legislation of Hungary.

"Nevertheless," he warned, "unless Poland does something to mitigate the discrimination against the Jews, they may constitute an element of weakness, although they infinitely prefer Poland to Hitler's Germany.

"The most important minority of all are the 5,000,000 Ukrainians. They constitute the majority in Eastern Galicia. They have a growing national consciousness, and look back to the Kingdom of Kiev of the Tenth Century. Poland has failed to grant them the autonomy promised in 1922. Unless Poland extends to them greater privileges, they may accept German aid to weaken Poland greatly."

Mr. Buell said Poland's greatest weakness is economic; that it is endeavoring to support the most rapidly increasing population in Europe upon the basis of an agrarian economy. Before the depression it found an outlet through international trade, emigration and loans, but all three outlets have now disappeared.

Co-ordination of Railroad And Elevated Lines Is Urged

(Continued from Page 9)

way; and, recall, these tracks cross one another at Kenmore Station, and are right next to one another at Massachusetts Avenue."

Mr. Rood paints a similar picture of every other main transportation line running into Boston. You drive with him out to Davis Square, Somerville, and stand beside the dilapidated, abandoned Boston & Maine depot and look down a straight right of way. You can almost see North Station four miles down the track.

A man is standing near by waiting for a trolley car. You ask him how long it will take him to reach Park Street.

"Forty-five minutes," is the reply.

"Six miles an hour!" exclaims Mr. Rood.

At that moment a noisy, cumbersome street car screeches to a stop. The man gets aboard and the car rolls on, crossing right over the Boston & Maine track.

Switched to Rails

"Now, just suppose," says Mr. Rood, "that car was one of these," and he produces a picture of a long, low streamlined coach, cushioned in rubber, silent, comfortably upholstered, a type just installed on the Brooklyn, N. Y., elevated. "And suppose such a car, instead of going along the street, adding to traffic congestion, simply switched onto the rail tracks right here and whizzed down to North Station. Now, hold that picture in your thought for a while and let's drive on down to the station ourselves."

You clamber up over the roof of Boston Garden to a position where you can see the Boston & Maine tracks stretching out below.

"Now," continues Mr. Rood, "imagine that streamlined car speeding in from Somerville and up one of those tracks, but instead of stopping there imagine it tunneling under the station and—now walk over here to the other side of the roof—running into that "El" tunnel and, so, up to Park Street."

Next, you drive out along the New Haven to Forest Hills. On the way, Mr. Rood gives you a little insight into Boston's transportation history. You see Roxbury Crossing, Jamaica Plain and other stations all boarded up. At Forest Hills the big "El" station overshadows the closed New Haven depot. The whole commuting service is pretty far gone you conclude, and rightly, but Mr. Rood tells you it was not always this way.

Ran Over Line

"The world's first commuting train ran over this line," he tells you, "from Boston to Dedham, and it was a very profitable line, witness the quadruple track, the fine stations, and South Station itself, probably the largest in the whole world when it was built.

"There were street cars in those days, but for the most part they were short 'feeder lines,' much as our 'El' buses today.

"Since 1900, however, the street car lines have been welded into our Boston 'El,' America's largest unified metropolitan transit system. Naturally, the 'El' service, cheap and continuous, carrying riders between neighborhood corners and every part of Boston, and operating fast lines to some outlying towns, has for the past 30 years received an increasing proportion of railroad business.

"Meanwhile, the railroads have stuck to their old steam equipment, infrequent schedules, and four men crews . . . and have closed many of their stations, and are losing money on the rest."

This would sound as if the "El" were having everything its own way, but, as everybody knows, the automobile has been giving the "El" something to think about. For, except for traffic congestion, the automobile approaches the transit ideal: one vehicle from door to door, cheap, fast, agreeable, always available.

Attract Commuters

However, in Boston the traffic saturation point has been so nearly reached that many commuters only use their cars to get them to "El" stations, Mr. Rood points out, and he believes that availability of really rapid transit the whole way at reasonable fares would attract many thousands back to rail travel.

It is this prospective upturn in patronage that Mr. Rood believes will encourage the giving of serious thought to his proposal by transportation executives.

You ask him how the financial part of the consolidation might be arranged. How about the cost?

"There is no net cost involved," he insists. "The improvements necessary will pay for themselves. Our steam roads estimated in 1935 they could save $960,000 a year in Boston by co-ordinating just one with another, leaving the 'El' system out of it.

"With the 'El' in the merger, too, the savings would be much greater. For instance: in 1933 the North and South Stations cost over $2,500,000 in annual expense over and above rentals received.

"If the 'El' and the steam roads were co-ordinated, the South Station could be eliminated entirely, local trains running into the subways, and through trains into an enlarged Back Bay station. The Boston & Albany yards at Huntington Avenue could be eliminated, with consequent boost in Boston's tax receipts.

Around the Corner—

Fame—Some time ago a North Adams woman decided to write to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She addressed her letter, "in a very legible hand" she says, to "Governor Saltonstall, Boston, Massachusetts."

Apparently the Governor is better known in the purlieus of the State House than he is around the Federal Building, for the epistle went on its way from the Bay State capital with the words, "Try Boston, Maryland" written on its face.

Eventually it went back to the writer "for want of better address."

"**To Him That Hath**"—Surrounded by thousands of books for 30 years, Robert W. Shaw was honored with a banquet on the anniversary of his appointment as head of the Worcester Municipal Library—and received a set of books!

Co-valedictorians—The valedictory address at Milford, Conn., High School next month will be given jointly by a pair of twins, Malcolm and Muriel Korach. Muriel will begin and Malcolm will finish it. For four years they have received the same marks—all A's.

Comparatively Permanent—A girl who had joined the parade to the World's Fair in New York was also taken for a visit to Radio City the other day, we are told. She was duly impressed. At the end of the tour she turned to the guide and asked: "Will this building really be torn down after the Fair?"

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, May 7

10:45 a. m.—WORL. Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—W1XAL-W1XAR (15.13mc and 21.46mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL-W1XAR (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, May 7

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

2:30 p. m.—Cosmopolitan Student Club.
3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—The Living Bible. "Scenes From the Life of David, Romans IV."
4:30 p. m.—World of Song: "Schubert—Songs About His Beloved Brooks."
5:00 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation: Rev. Edgar H. S. Chandler, Jamaica Plain Congregational Church.
5:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
5:45 p. m.—"Songs of Twilight."

For Monday, May 8

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:45 p. m.—"Truths Behind the Headlines," Ralph M. Blagden.
8:00 p. m.—"The World of Natural Science."
8:30 p. m.—Bulletin for DX'ers.
9:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.

The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, May 8

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, May 8

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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On exhibition Monday, May 8th, 11:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.
The Real Estate, consisting of Tapestry Brick, English type home of 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, with 2-car garage underneath and 7259 square feet of land, will be offered at 2:00 P. M. Terms at Time of Sale.
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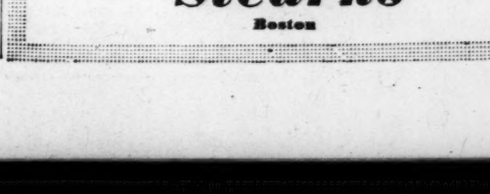
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 150,000
Previous day 327,990
1939 volume to date 86,387,215
1938 volume to date 80,854,004

Market Changes Only Fractional In Dull Session

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Recovery signs cropped up here and there in today's stock market but most were far from conclusive.

In one of the most sluggish sessions since last June, fractional price changes either way were the rule.

In the final hour improvement was retained by Bethlehem Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, North American, N. Y. Central, United Aircraft, Anaconda, Texas Corp., and Sears Roebuck.

Behind were U. S. Steel, General Motors, and Santa Fe. Numerous issues were unchanged.

Customers were few in the boardrooms and those who put in an appearance paid little attention to the dozing ticker tape. The soft coal tie-up continued to cloud the speculative horizon, although action of the President in calling on operators and miners for a speedy settlement of their controversy was viewed as helpful. European and business news appeared to have scant market influence.

Bond Market Gains

The bond market went ahead today under low pressure.

Near the end of the short session gains of fractions to a point or so were fairly plentiful. But with the domestic business picture blurred by the coal stoppage, and foreign news still inconclusive, brokers said traders were content to take things easy.

U. S. Government loans dropped back narrowly although there were several gains of as much as 8/32ds of a point.

Polish loans attracted a little attention in a drab foreign division.

Slanting upward elsewhere were International Hydro-Electric 6s, Illinois Central 5s, U. S. Steel 3¼s, National Dairy 3¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Armour of Delaware 4s of '55 and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

Railroad Wishes It Had Never Borrowed Money From the RFC

WASHINGTON (AP) — Samuel H. Cady, general counsel for the insolvent Chicago & North Western Railroad, told a Senate committee "we would have been better off if we had never borrowed a penny from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation."

Testifying before the Interstate Commerce Committee in opposition to a proposed revision of the railroad bankruptcy law, Mr. Cady said the road had put up $110,000,000 collateral to cover its borrowings from the RFC.

"The result has been a weakening of our financial structure," Mr. Cady asserted, "and we would have been better off to go into receivership in 1932 when our maturities came due."

"The country would have been better off if it had never established the RFC," Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana interjected. "But it was a lot of railroad presidents who were whispering around in the cloakrooms begging for the establishment of the RFC."

Boston Stock Exchange Firms Elect Officers

At the 19th Annual Meeting of the Boston Association of Stock Exchange firms held at the Boston Stock Exchange, the following were elected governors to serve for three years: Ralph Hornblower, Hornblower & Weeks; Lester Watson, Hayden, Stone & Company; Hermann F. Clarke, Estabrook & Company; Ernest W. Soucy, Soucy, Swartswelter & Company; and Robert B. Almy, Townsend, Anthony & Tyson. Also, Albert P. Everts, Paine, Weber & Company was elected a Governor to serve for one year.

Officers elected were as follows: Alvah R. Boynton, F. S. Moseley & Company as Chairman of the Board, Hermann F. Clarke, Estabrook & Company as Vice-Chairman, F. Ashley Day, R. L. Day & Co., as Treasurer, and Edward H. Kittredge, Hornblower & Weeks, as Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—We still feel it advisable to guard against lower prices. Although the market turned dull, following a retreat of approximately 2 points from Thursday's high, as measured by the Dow Jones Industrial average, indications point to a temporary interruption of, rather than a pending reversal of the reaction which set in Thursday.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Cocoa: Trading was without feature during the week with the market receiving good support from manufacturing interests on all periods of easiness. In the absence of definite bullish incentives a period of irregularity is expected. Hides: The hide market during the last week has shown additional strength as tanners have been buyers of hides at steady prices. However, with the present unsettled conditions and the in-between shoe seasons, consumers are not building up supplies. Therefore, any improvement in the general outlook should result in higher prices. Rubber: The price trend of rubber is dependent upon the continuation of the present rate of consumption. The Restriction Committee meeting is set for May 16 and it is generally expected both here and abroad that a raise in the quota will be made. A small raise could easily be taken care of at the present consumption rate.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	56	56	56	M'y 5
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr24
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22	22	22	M'y 4
65⅜	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅝	Alaska Jun (1)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 3
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'y 5
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y 4
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10⅝	11	M'y 3
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	4	16¾	16½	16½	
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8½	8½	8½	M'y 3
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	162	161	162	M'y 5
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅗)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 5
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	62½	61¾	62½	M'y 4
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¼g)	6	33½	33½	33½	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y 5
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr29
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	4	62½	61¾	62½	M'y 4
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	16½	16	16	Apr28
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'y 5
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¼g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	88	88	88	+ ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	— ¼
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	5	20¾	20½	20½	
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 3
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	6	17	17	17	+ ¼
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	M'y 5
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	M'y 5
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y 5
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y 4
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13	13	13	
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	M'y 4
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'y 4
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr29
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4¼	4	4	M'y 4
34¼	25⅜	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	M'y 5
467⅛	413¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	5	463¼	46	46	
2¼	1⅜	Am Ice	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19	14½	Am Ice pf	2	18½	18½	18½	— ½
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	9	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¾g)	2	28½	28⅛	28½	M'y 5
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	M'y 2
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	3	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1⅓k)	1	39½	39⅜	39½	M'y 4
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	1	34½	34¼	34¼	M'y 4
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	14	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	+ ¼
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	56½	56⅛	56½	M'y 3
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ½
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	9	12	12	12	M'y 5
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	19	42	41½	42	+1
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	130	130	130	M'y 4
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	64	64	64	M'y 5
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	15	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	9	9	9	M'y 3
14½	8	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Apr27
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	6	20½	20½	20½	M'y 5
91⅞	75¼	Am Sug pf (7)	7	88	88	88	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y 2
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	8	158½	158¼	158¼	— ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	4	81⅜	81	81	+ ⅜
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	9	83	82¾	8 3	+ ¾
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	M'y 5
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	Apr25
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'y 5
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 5
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	11	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37½	37½	37½	M'y 4
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y 4
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 5
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	M'y 5
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	98½	98	98	—1¾
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	37½	37⅛	37½	M'y 4
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (3⅜g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	7½	7¼	7½	M'y 4
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	M'y 5
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr27
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	6	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
71	51⅞	At T & SFpf(1g)	1	56	56	56	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	4	18¾	18½	18½	
10½	6	AtlG&Windies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr26
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105½	105½	105½	M'y 4
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	7½	7½	7½	M'y 5
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	10	45¾	45	45¾	M'y 1
66¾	51	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	52	52	52	M'y 4
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 4
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	4	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	1	7	7	7	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 4
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7¼	7	7	M'y 2
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	15	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 5
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	Apr26
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	Apr28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 4
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	10	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅜
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	15	55½	54¾	55½	+ ½
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	3	17	16¾	17	M'y 5
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	107	107	107	— ½
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'y 5
22½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17	17	17	M'y 5
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	6	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	M'y 5
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	8	22¾	22⅜	22½	— ¼
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	21	21	21	M'y 4
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	17	16¾	17	M'y 3
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	3	24¾	24½	24½	+ ¼
23¼	11½	Boston&Maine	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 4
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 4
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
12⅝	8¼	Bridgeport Br	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	5	20⅜	20	20⅜	— ⅜
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	34	34	34	M'y 2
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y 4
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	41	41	41	+1
19⅝	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	4	19⅜	19¼	19¼	
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe(1g)	1	35	35	35	M'y 5
14⅞	9⅜	Brunsw-B (½g)	2	12	12	12	
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	M'y 5
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y 4
34½	16	Bullard Co	6	20	19⅜	20	M'y 4
34½	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	26½	26½	26½	M'y 4
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y 5
18¾	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	9	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr28
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Bro(.15g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 4
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 3
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	M'y 4
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
21⅜	5⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	22	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	1	6	6	6	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	11	11	11	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	8	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ½
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	32	32	32	+ ¼
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.15g)	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	M'y 3
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	2	3	3	3	M'y 5
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	4	76	74¾	75¼	M'y 4
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	2	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅝
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y 2
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	3	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	M'y 5
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 5
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5⅛	5¼	5¼	M'y 4
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	37½	37½	37½	
13	6½	Certeed Prod	4	8	8	8	+ ½
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	M'y 5
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	7	32⅜	32½	32½	— ⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	88½	88½	88½	
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
⅜	¼	Chi & E Ill	12	¼	¼	¼	M'y 4
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 3
1	½	Chi & N West	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	M'y 5
1⅛	⅜	Chi Great West	12	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 3
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	2	11½	11½	11½	M'y 4
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	Apr29
1¼	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 4
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	M'y 5
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	35	35	35	M'y 4
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 5
1½	⅜	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y 5
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y 5
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
85¼	53⅝	ChrysirCp(2½g)	50	68⅜	67⅞	68¼	+ ⅜
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 4
26	15	Clark Equip	6	19¾	19⅜	19¾	M'y 4
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	24½	24¼	24½	M'y 4
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	1	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	19	28⅞	28	28½	+ ¼
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	2	128¼	128¼	128¼	M'y 5
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr28
16⅛	11½	Colgate-P (½)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	M'y 4
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 5
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y 5
18½	14	Col Br A (.60g)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	14	Col Br B (.60g)	4	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	17	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	85	85	85	M'y 3
15⅝	7⅛	C Picvte (2½%f)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y 5
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	2	81	80½	81	+ ½
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	43	42¾	43	
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	41	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	47¼	46¾	47¼	M'y 5
110	106	Com ITcvpf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'y 4
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	4	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	11¼	Com & South	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (4)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	
28¼	25⅝	Com Ed (.80g)	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	5	7	7	7	M'y 5
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	2	23	22¾	23	M'y 4
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y 2
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	14	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y 5
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6	6	6	M'y 3
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
31¼	18⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2	2	2	M'y 5
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3	3	3	M'y 3
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
97⅛	93⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96	96	96	M'y 5
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	2	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	M'y 5
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	34	1½	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 3
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	90	90	90	
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	32	37⅛	36¾	37	M'y 5
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	M'y 4
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	10	6	6	6	M'y 5
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	33½	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	15	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	12	24¼	23¾	23¾	M'y 5
29¼	16⅛	Cont Steel (¼g)	3	22	22	22	M'y 3
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	6	57½	57	57	M'y 5
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
38	21	Crane Co	10	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	M'y 4
31¾	26⅜	Cream of Wh	4	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'y 5
13	7½	Crosley Corp	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	2	24½	24½	24½	— ½
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35	35	35	M'y 4
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'y 4
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (¼g)	4	10¾	10¾	10¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Livestock Prices Regain Firm Tone; Receipts Slow Up

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Last week's decline on all species of livestock was halted through a combination of influences that favored producers and finishers, who apparently held marketings well within trade requirements. Fed steers and yearlings sold off early, came back promptly, and closed strong to 25c higher at Chicago. Meanwhile, hogs fluctuated midly but lost no price-ground. Fat lambs advanced sharply to a top of $10.65 at Chicago, top steers having reached $14, while no hogs passed $7.15.

Salable supplies of all livestock were less than a week ago, wholesale markets were in a more normal condition, and trade sentiment as a whole operated as a sustaining influence in all branches of the industry.

Yearlings and light steers advanced more than others, but medium weight and heavy kinds also edged forward. Last week's top of $14 was duplicated by prime 1313 lb. bullocks, from the same western Nebraska feedlot.

Some in the trade feel that retention of the $14 peak has exerted a stabilizing influence on the general market.

Minor fluctuations in the hog market held the Chicago top to $7.10-7.15, with bulk sales of good and choice 170-300 lb. averages at $6.50-$7.10. Eastern demand remained at moderate proportions, while local packers, large and small, provided ample competition to move daily supplies without delay.

Abbreviated runs forced fat lamb prices to sharply higher levels. Wooled lambs reached $10.65 at Chicago late in the week, and bulk sales were from $9.85-$10.40. Meanwhile, clipped lambs bulked at $9-$9.40, top $9.50, and California springers sold largely at $10.25-$10.85.

French Currency Circulation Figure Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—French currency circulation jumped to the highest figure on record during the week ended April 28, bankers here pointed out, giving as a reason the activities of hoarders combined with month end requirements of business.

(Financial newspapers in Paris attributed the increase to repatriation of capital which had been converted into bank notes.)

The statement of the Bank of France for that week showed a jump of 1,601,000,000 francs (approximately $42,426,000) in circulation to a total of 124,665,000,000 francs (about $3,303,622,000). This compared with 124,425,000,000 francs ($3,297,000,000) the previous high mark, set on Sept. 30 at the height of the Munich crisis.

Hoarding of notes has been usual in most European countries during the various crises since the annexation of Austria to Germany last year, and circulation of the central banks has expanded heavily as a result. One feature has been a demand from abroad for United States currency, and it was recently estimated that about $50,000,000 in this country's paper money had been shipped abroad during April.

U. S. Pulp Makers Lose Japanese Trade

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department told American wood pulp producers they faced complete loss of their markets in Japan.

A Department statement said the Japanese Government had decided to eliminate all wood pulp imports by 1942, and that straw, begasse and soya bean substitutes were being developed.

Last year the United States shipped $5,600,000 of bleached sulphite wood pulp to Japan. In 1937 American exports were twice that.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, 10.25-50; export 10.17½-19. Tin steady; spot and near by 49.25; forward 48.80. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Roosevelt Asks Speedy End Of Tie-Up in Coal Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

industry and even for Government ownership was reported, the theory being that only through such control could the long fight, frequently recurring, between organized labor and the coal mine owners be brought to a full stop.

The industry was seen by both Labor and Capital as in a bad way and face to face with ever-increasing competition and internecine strife, and it was declared that only the Government was strong enough to end these conditions.

The Mine Workers Union is against Government ownership, however, but strongly on record in support of the Guffey Act, passed by the last Congress, which provides for Government supervision of prices and forbids the sale of coal below the cost of production. A seven-member commission, headed by Percy Tetlow of Ohio, is now studying methods of administering the Act, and hope was voiced here today that it would find ways and means of insuring a sane program of operations that would be fair to the public, to the owners of the properties and to labor and restore what is generally called "a sick industry" to well-being. The body is officially known as the National Bituminous Coal Commission. Three of its members are representative of the public, two of the coal operators and two of labor. Mr. Tetlow belongs to the latter group.

The Guffey bill is seen by many students of the coal mine situation as a middle ground between the rightists' philosophy of "individual initiative" and the leftists' philosophy of Government ownership of public utilities. In a word, it was described as in conformity with the advice of mythological Apollo to his son Phaeton when the latter undertook to drive the chariot of the sun, and was warned not to go too near the heavens nor too near the earth, but to follow a middle course.

Transport Already Crippled

Meanwhile the need for action to start coal moving from the mines to consumers is becoming hourly more pressing and will not wait the setting up of the administrative machinery of the Guffey Act. With transport already crippled here and industry throughout the Nation running short of fuel, or out of it and closed down, the appeal by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to President Roosevelt for his intervention is being voiced in many quarters. This appeal was repeated for the third time today. It is held that the Department of Labor has proved itself unable to get either the miners' representatives or those of the mine owners to listen to either Secretary Perkins or John R. Steelman, whom she sent here to act as mediator, and that the only person in the country to whom they would give ear is the President himself.

What action the President would, or would not, take, was unknown when this was written.

The conference between soft coal miners and the mine owners, is unique in that the conferees are not separated in a usual management-labor type of dispute. Instead, both sides are in complete accord with regard to what wages should be paid the miners, working conditions of the men, and hours of labor. They are separated only by their intransigeance in regard to a closed shop and the penalty clauses of a new contract.

Compromise Plan Rejected

While these differences may appear small to a layman, they are tremendous subjects of contention to the opposing sides around the conference table.

The operators offered what they termed a compromise plan on Thursday giving the United Mine Workers exclusive recognition as collective bargaining agent and a check-off system of dues collections from every worker in the soft coal field, whether a member of the union or not. United Mine Workers rejected this proposal and demanded a closed shop and abrogation of the penalty clauses.

The penalty clauses were admitted by both sides in the dispute as being the chief point in controversy. It is a clause present, it was said in informed quarters, in no other contract between workers and employers. The mine workers charge that the penalties it authorizes have been imposed arbitrarily by operators and that there is nothing in the record to indicate they would not impose them arbitrarily in the future.

Representatives of the workers charge that in the past operators or their agents have resorted to unfair methods to cause miners to walk out in order that the same operators might charge a breach of contract, collect penalties and discredit the union.

No Court of Appeal

Against such penalties the miners have no court of appeal and any decision by the operators to invoke the penalty clauses is final. Many thousands of dollars were collected by the operators through invoking the clauses of the late contract, all of which were deducted from mine workers' wages, union spokesmen charged.

It was on this point that Mayor La Guardia, when he first intervened in the dispute to try to bring about a settlement, suggested that when the penalty clauses were invoked, there should be a tribunal to which the dispute might be referred. The Mayor's suggestion, however, brought the conferees no closer together.

The old contract also contained a clause providing for penalties against any mine operator who locked his men out in violation of his contract, but spokesmen for the miners said there was not a single case on record where the mine owners had been penalized.

Penalty clauses were first introduced in the bituminous mine contracts during the World War by the United States Fuel Administration. It will be recalled that during this period the American mines were supplying vast quantities of coal to the Entente Allies and that the miners were working day and night. This was the heyday of mine prosperity in the United States.

In lieu of abrogation of the penalty clauses, the miners have indicated willingness to accept a closed shop, but this, too, has been rejected by the operators, who profess to see in the demand a maneuver by the John L. Lewis Congress of Industrial Organizations group to fight the American Federation of Labor, which is organizing a rival mine union.

Owners' Side Summarized

The mine owners' side of the dispute was described by James Walter Carter, President of the Carter Coal Company, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Carter was one of the mine owner conferees at the parley at the Biltmore, but quit the discussion when the mine owners submitted their compromise peace plan to the labor conferees. He said he opposed the plan because it was impractical from the point of view of both operators and workers.

"In my opinion," Mr. Carter said, "the fairest solution for both parties would be a renewal of the agreement just expired for a period of two years.

"Under the agreement recently expired, coal operators and the miners have enjoyed generally very pleasant relations. The coal employees at the mines have been working on a scale of wages that are as high or higher than that of other rates of pay for comparable classes of labor in the United States.

"About two years ago the industry agreed to an increase in wages. It was not, however, possible for the industry to sell its product at a sufficiently higher price to recover the amount of this increase in wages, so the wage rise has been exhausting the capital of the industry and in many cases companies have been borrowing money with which to pay the higher wages.

"When the coal industry offered to renew for a period of two years the agreement which had given to the employees the highest rates of pay they have enjoyed and to the mine union one of the most lucrative periods in its entire history, and at an actual out-of-the-pocket loss to the industry, the operators were really making a most generous offer."

Moneys Paid to Charities

The penalty clauses mean nothing more than a means of liquidating damages resulting from violations of an agreement, Mr. Carter said, declaring that any moneys collected in this way were paid out to either charity or education institutions jointly designated by miners and operators.

"Mr. Lewis has reasoned," he continued, "that the public might be impressed by a lot of discussion about fining employees. In conversation Mr. Lewis has been frank enough to say that he desired the removal of this clause so his organization would be free to resort to strikes to force elimination of any person not a member of his union. In other words, when Mr. Lewis offered the operators a choice of the closed shop or the elimination of the so-called penalty clauses, he was not in reality offering an alternative at all. He was proposing that the operators assent to the closed shop immediately or agree to a device that would enable the mine workers to force the closed shop by individual employees one by one."

In reply to the charge by union officials that penalty clauses have never been paid by mine operators, Mr. Carter said that as far as he knew, there had been no lockout or attempt by operators to refuse to resort to machinery for settlement of disputes.

"Furthermore," he asserted, "the amount of fines assessed in the aggregate has been very small."

In regard to the closed shop issue, Mr. Carter said he believed it was "bad" to require any person as the price of employment to pay a fee to a private organization.

Comment on Closed Shop

"I believe that any man should have an opportunity to secure employment anywhere the employment is available," Mr. Carter continued. "The closed shop at a plant or in a particular company is, I believe, bad, but to establish a closed shop for an entire industry is, I think, infinitely worse.

"Furthermore, in view of the existence of the Wagner Act, which purports to grant to individuals a free choice as to collective bargaining agencies, I believe to establish a closed shop for an entire industry would in effect deny other individuals in that industry any such choice since they would be denied the right to earn a livelihood in that industry unless they assented to have one deginated agent.

"Coal owners are willing to bargain with anyone the men select. There is only one problem—the desire by the United Mine Workers of America to secure a monopoly in the bituminous coal industry for their organization. It is inspired by the professed fear that men who are presently members of the union might elect to become affiliated with some other labor organization."

Business May Get Fewer Federal Questionnaires

WASHINGTON (AP)—A measure designed to relieve business men from some of the questions asked by 88 Federal agencies is taking shape in Congress.

It is aimed at curing ills found by the Central Statistical Board in a study of the 135,700,000 sets of answers that citizens gave the Federal Government last year. The Board figured that fully that many more answers were given to city, county, and state governments.

The new system will weed out duplications by making available to all agencies information already gathered by one. A dozen other steps to simplify the procedure probably will be taken.

Benefits Cited

Under the President's reorganization plan, the Statistical Board will be attached to the White House, working with the Budget Bureau. Its legal hold on life expires in 1940, But steps are being taken to transform it into a permanent agency.

Officials argue that it has saved the Federal Government $1,000,000 by holding back unneeded questions which various agencies wanted to send out, and that it has saved businessmen more than that amount.

The questions that did go out and the replies that were received ranged all the way from simple postcards to annual returns made by utility companies to the Federal Trade Commission. Some of these forms carry upward of 5,000 questions.

Of the answers, 97,500,000 sets were supplied for administrative purposes in compliance with different laws. Almost a third of these were connected with taxes. Eighteen million of them were tax and informational returns to the Social Security Board. Twelve million contained tax information for the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Another third of the administrative blanks consisted of applications to the Federal Government for some service, benefit or privilege. They asked for Social Security numbers, jobs, loans, for permission to carry on various kinds of business, or for the registration of securities.

Aside from these 97,500,000 blanks which citizens filled out to pay taxes or get favors, 38,200,000 came in response to requests for information for purely statistical or policy making purposes. These included census, agricultural, labor, employment and export subsidies.

Business Answers 1,300 Queries

A breakdown of the returns showed that 21,000,000 came from farms, or about three from each farm in the nation. Sixty million came from businesses of various kinds, or about 20 from each business. Each of the business returns answered about 65 questions, which gave each business something like 1,300 questions to answer last year.

But those were the smaller businesses. Each railroad filed more than 1,000 returns at 150 questions to each return, for a total score of 150,000 answers. Makers of automobiles, steel, electrical apparatus and certain other large scale enterprises had to make 250 returns at 65 questions to the return.

The average retail merchant got off fairly light. He had only 10 returns to make with a total of 500 questions to answer.

Sees Hosiery Mills' Week Cut by High Silk Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—As a result of the steadily increasing price of silk, a number of the large full-fashioned hosiery manufacturing concerns will reduce their schedules to a four-day week, said Taylor R. Durham, Secretary of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association, upon his return from the annual knitting arts exhibition in Philadelphia.

Mr. Durham explained that the manufacturers have not been able to increase the prices of hose in proportion to the increase in those of silk, that they do not know what to expect in future prices of this raw material, and that many of them are going on short time to keep from building up large stocks of hosiery made from high-priced silk. He predicted that these short-time operations for a number of the larger mills will begin next week.

Corporation Earnings

First Quarter

	1939 Net	1938 Net	Net per com shr. 1939	1938
American Radiator Co	$125,579	*$649,597	...	.06
American Water Works	682,820	440,567	.16	.06
Atlas Powder Co	220,707	216,506	.54	.52
American Rolling Mill	793,479	*197,310	.10	...
Briggs Manufacturing Co	958,047	317,007	.48	.16
Bristol-Myers Co	870,870	599,747	1.27	.87
Coca Cola	5,267,764	4,864,195	1.20	1.10
Colonial Beacon Oil	*733,060	55,488	...	.04
Columbia Gas & Electric	5,532,676	4,489,796	.32	.33
Continental Oil	721,423	1,805,197	.15	.38
Electric Auto-Lite	1,620,903	*72,242	1.35	...
Hershey Chocolate	1,795,514	1,390,187	1.88	1.28
Hudson Bay Mining	1,169,255	970,982	.42	.35
Loft	*393,734	*195,545	...	...
Motor Wheel Corp	420,405	*89,416	.49	...
North American Aviation	1,355,952	212,085	.39	.06
Paraffine Companies	336,398	117,459	.66	.20
Richfield Oil	519,043	547,784	.13	.14
Seaboard Oil Co	401,051	456,729	.32	.36
Southern California Edison	2,638,644	2,359,404	.43	.35
Spiegel	325,763	*331,223	.16	...
Standard Oil of California	3,266,017	7,130,486	.25	.55
Sunshine Mining	663,026	1,008,700	.44	.68
United Gas Improvement	7,532,236	7,189,821	.28	.27
United Paperboard	†*14,918	†*14,073	...	...
Worthington Pump & Mch Corp	*214,490	239,665	...	.29

Annual

	1938 Net	1937 Net	Net Per Com Sh 1938	1937
Abbott Laboratories	‡$1,770,831	‡$1,590,407	‡$2.50	‡$2.44
American Type Founders	‡*227,159	‡145,138	...	.26
Continental Can	‡7,158,840	‡8,362,025	2.19	2.78
Crown Cork International	350,604	353,719	$1.01	$1.42
Kvans Products	*524,580	422,789	...	1.73
Gulf Oil	13,017,076	31,584,065	1.43	3.51
Humble Oil	35,800,353	46,924,001	3.98	5.22
Paramount Pictures	4,105,675	6,670,103	1.18	2.22
Ritter Dental Mfg Co	*172,550	205,381	...	.19

*Deficit. †For three months ended Feb. 28, 1939, and corresponding period a year ago. ‡For 12 months ended March 31. §On outstanding shares. ‖On class A shares.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3⅜s 43-46 June	104.10	104.10	104.10
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.10	106.10	106.10
1 3¼s '45-43	110.15	110.15	110.15
2 2¾s '47-45	109.10	109.10	109.10
10 3¾s '56-46	115.12	115.12	115.12
1 3½s '49-46	111.22	111.22	111.22
6 2¾s '54-51	107.19	107.19	107.19
2 3s '55-51	110.22	110.22	110.22
3 2½s '60-55	108.5	108.4	108.5
1 2¾s '59-56	106.29	106.29	106.29
12 2½s '65-60	105.30	105.30	105.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	108.11	108.11	108.11
2 3s '49-44	108.27	108.27	108.27

Home Owners' Loan

5 2¾s '49-39	101.18	101.18	101.18
4 3s '52-44 reg	108.21	108.21	108.21

Corporation Bonds

Sales in 1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Am Int 5½s '49	101	101	101
2 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2 Am T&T 3¾s '66	08⅞	108⅞	108⅞
7 Am T&T 3¾s '61	109	108⅞	109
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	104	104	104
1 At & SF 4½s'48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
4 B&O cv 4½s'60	11¼	11¼	11¼
16 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s'65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Boston&Me 5s'67	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Bkly City RR 5s'41	60	60	60
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	78	78	78
10 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	107¾	107⅜	107¾
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	88	88	88
15 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98	98	98
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114½	114¼	114¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	122¼	122¼	122¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	71	71	71
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	107	107	107
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Cen N Y Pow 3½s '62	109	109	109
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	46¼	46¼	46¼
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
3 C&O fg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	83	83	83
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
10 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	13	13	13
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	11	11	11
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107¼	107¼
25 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78	78	78
2 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	70½	70½	70½
5 Col & So 4½s '80	35½	35½	35½
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
15 Comw Ed cv 3½s'58 wi	109⅛	109	109⅛
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅝	107½	107⅝
10 Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Continer 5s 543	96½	96½	96½
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	109¼	109	109¼
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56	56	56
1 D & R G 4s '36	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	112½	112½	112½
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '85	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	9½	9½	9½
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	7	7
9 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¾	6½	6¾
4 Goodrich 4½s 56	101½	101	101
2 Goodrich 6s 45	99½	99½	99½
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	75	75	75
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	92	92	92
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	82¾	82¼	82⅜
4 Gulf St Util 4s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	71	71	71
5 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	126⅜	126⅛	126⅜
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48½	48½	48½
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13	13	13
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	55	55
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42	42	42
1 Interb R Tr 7s 32	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
2 Interb R Tr 6s 32	36	36	36
1 Interb2RTr rfg 5s66	64	64	64
9 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	9⅝	9½	9½
8 Int Hydr El cv-6s 44	82½	82⅜	82½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	59½	59½	59½
3 KC South 5s '50	64	63	63
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1 L&NRR 3½s '97	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43	37½	37½	37½
2 Liggett & M 7s '44	128	128	128
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	127¾	127¾	127¾
10 Louisn & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
1 Lou & Jeff B 4s '45 M	108½	108½	108½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	31¼	31¼	31¼
31 Manhat Ry 4s2'90	45¼	44½	45
4 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	42½	42½	42½
2 Market St Ry 7s'40	53	53	53
1 McCrory Strs 5s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
1 MidCoastSUtil 6s'38	6½	6½	6½
10 Mo-Ill 5s'59	58	57	58
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	22	22	22
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	38	38	38
45 Mo Pac 5s'77	2¼	2	2
1 Mob & O 4½s'77	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Mor & Essex 5s'55	22½	22½	22½
10 Mount StT&T 3¾s'68	44	44	44
33 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	108½	108½	108½
6 NewEng T&T 5s'52	105½	105¾	105¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55 B	127	126⅝	127
3 N Orl Term 4s'53	103½	103½	103½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	64	64	64
5 NYCrfg 5s 2013	28	28	28
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54¼	54¼	54¼
5 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 NY Chi&StL 6s'41	48¼	48½	48½
3 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	55¼	55¼	55¼
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	54	54	54
2 NY Dock Co 4s'51	45¾	45⅛	45⅜
1 NYNH&H cfd 6s'40	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
1 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	17½	17½	17½
1 NY O&W gen 4s '55	7	7	7
1 NY&F Gas 6s '51 A	4	4	4
10 NY Steam 3½s '63	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 NY Tel 4½s '39	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 NY Tel 3½s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 NYW&B 4½s '46	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Niagara F P 3½s '66	23¼	23⅛	23¼
10 Nor Am Co 4s '59	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Nor Pac 4s '97	57	57	57
1 Ogden&LCha 4s '48 st	75½	74¾	74¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Onio Ed 3½s '72	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
15 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	104½	104¼	104½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	106½	106¼	106½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	54½	54½	54½
5 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	113¾	113⅝	113¾
1 Parmelee Tr 6s'44	85	85	85
8 Pen Co 4s '63	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	102½	102⅜	102½
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105	104⅞	105
8 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105	105	105
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	83¾	83⅜	83⅜
5 Pen RR 4s '48	94½	94½	941
1 Pen RR 3½s '52	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	81	81	81
3 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	111¾	111¾	111¾
18 Phila Co 5s '67	107	107	107
3 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103½	103	103½
2 PhesdC&I cv 6s '49	111¾	111¼	111¼
22 Philippine y 4s '37	3½	3½	3½
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	8¾	8¼	8½
2 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
5 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	68½	68⅛	68½
1 Prov ec 4s '57	12¾	12¼	12¼
4 em and 4½s '56	2½	2½	2½
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	101½	101½	101½
5 Revere Cop&B4¼s'56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Richfield Oil 4s '52	95	95	95
3 Rutland 4½s '41 st	106	106	106
1 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 St L S F 4½s '78	57½	57½	57½
2 oSt.LSF4½s'78ctf st	8½	8½	8½
1 St S L SW 4s '89	8	8	8
1 Shell Un 3½s '51	57	57	57
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	66½	66½	66½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s st	103	102	103
3 So Pac 4½s '69	41½	41½	41¼
2 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
9 South Ry 6½s 56	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	66	66	66
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	80⅜	80¼	80⅜
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	47½	47½	47½
2 S W Gas & El4s 60	112	112	112
3 T RR A StL 4s 53	109	109	109
5 Tex Corp 3½s 51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Third Ave aj 5s 60	107	107	107
2 TideWatAssoO3½s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Un2Pac 1st 4s 47	113½	113½	113½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47 reg	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	72	72	72
8 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	106	106
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Util P&L 5s '59	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	37½	37½	37½
7 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	2	2	2
Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Wh & LS 4s '49	110½	110½	110½
4 Wilson & Co cv 3¾s'47	92½	92½	92½
1 Wis Pub Sv 4s '61	109½	109½	109½
10 Youngst ST 4s '61	106	105½	106

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P & P 5s '52	44¾	44¾	44¾
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	77⅞	77⅞
2 Argne 4½s '71 Ap	78	78	78
1 Australia 4½s '56	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	16¼	16¼	16¼
15 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	15	14⅞	15
1 Budapest 6s '62	9¼	9¼	9½
14 Buen A 4½s 4s '77	46	46	46
3 Canada 5s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Canada 4s '60	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Canada 3¼s '61	103½	103½	103½
3 Canada 3s '67	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Chilean Mun 7s '60	9½	9½	9½
11 Copenhag 5s '52	86	85	86
16 Copenhag 4½s'53	82½	82	82½
8 Denmark 6s '42	97⅞	97½	97⅞
13 Denmark 5½s'55	97	96¾	97
16 Denmark 4½s'62	87¼	87	87
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Japan 5½s '65	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Norway 6s '43	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
8 Norway 4½s'56	103	102¾	103
8 Norway 4½s '65	101	101	101
8 Norway 4s '63	99½	99½	99½
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Uernambuco 7s '47	9	9	9
5 Poland 8s '50	39	39	39
5 Prussia 6s '52	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Queensld 7s '41	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Rome 6½s'52	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
2 Roumania Inst 7s'59	20

USHA Program Seen Not Geared to Nation's Housing Needs

Sales at Retail 4 to 8 Per Cent Above '38 Week

NEW YORK (*AP*)—Retail trade during the past week was spotty, but the nation's average ran 4 to 8 per cent ahead of the same week last year, said the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

"Many other retail outlets were doing better than department stores on the average. Mail-order and chain stores were recording broad increases over the 1938 level, and automobile dealers reported sales approximately double a year ago.

"However, grocery stores, which account for a substantial portion of the total retail volume, were doing little more than matching their 1938 dollar figures.

"Geographically, the best comparisons came from the South and Middle West, with advances in these regions between 5 and 12 per cent."

"Last week's improvement in wholesale trade," the review commented, "carried into this week with an increase in momentum. Urgent replenishment needs accounted for a substantial portion of the orders, but the buying also disclosed a more liberal attitude on the part of retailers toward ordering ahead.

"This seemed to be dictated, to some degree, by the fear of delivery delays, but also, to an increasing extent, by a more cheerful feeling about the immediate future.

"The relative stability of consumers' purchasing power and the recent strengthening of commodity prices were frequently cited by buyers as reasons for greater confidence.

"Merchandise for May sales and for regular summer stocks was featured in the week's business. Fill-in requests for some lines of dry goods were fairly numerous."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Home Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1

"WHERE IS OUR GOLD POLICY LEADING US?"

Every investor should read this timely study in May 10 FINANCIAL WORLD. Mr. Charles J. Collins in this startling article points out possible future effects of our continuing to absorb the world's gold. We now have five-eighths of the world's supply and gold continues to pour in. Mr. Collins' article points out three solutions to the problem other than the one of eventual gold abandonment as a monetary instrument. The gold problem is already one of deep concern to many of America's large investors and leading economists. Don't miss this coming analysis.

Other Valuable Aids to Investors

Besides the foregoing feature article in our May 10th issue it will pay you to read each of the following very carefully: "Is Your Portfolio Geared to Present Conditions?", "An Important Laggard Group Which Has Turned the Corner", "Stocks to Benefit From New York World's Fair", "What of the Silver Shares' Outlook?", "5 Utility Preferreds Averaging 7.4% Yield", and Complete Investors Service Section. Return this "ad" and $1 for next 4 issues together with our May "INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS OF (1600) LISTED STOCKS". Better still, return "ad" and $5 for 6 months' subscription including Confidential Advice Privilege.

The FINANCIAL WORLD
America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Building Cost Cut Rather Than Subsidized Housing Vital Need

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article III

NEW YORK—Further examination reveals even more clearly the discrepancy between current public subsidized housing programs and the actual problem of bad American housing with which they are intended to cope.

Nathan Straus, USHA administrator, recently stated that within the year 70,000 houses will be under way, 5,000 a month being placed under construction.

So far the USHA has allocated slightly over $650,000,000 of its present funds, sufficient for 150,000 families, to be rented to families with incomes of from $1,100 in the North down to $400 in certain parts of the South.

$3,750 Home Is Needed

On this basis the present $800,000,000 of federal funds should take care of the housing of some 200,000 families.

The present USHA program contemplates annual federal subsidies for maintenance and upkeep of round $28,000,000. Director Straus has estimated that local authorities will add one dollar to each two of these, bringing the total to perhaps $42,000,000 a year.

These figures size up the program enough to set it against the problem.

The problem is set forth, unintentionally perhaps, in the Federal Home Loan Bank Review of last December, quoted in a previous article. Further excerpts from that article state, "The most salient problem now faced by . . . Federal agencies interested in housing is the provision of a comfortable but low-cost home to sell for $4,000 or less for the great mass of American families whose incomes will not justify a larger investment. . . . It is generally calculated by rule of thumb that a family is justified in investing in a home not more than two and a half times its annual income. On this basis, one-half of all these (14,000,000 urban nonrelief families) could not purchase houses costing more than $3,750."

Average Income Inadequate

Now some figures given by Administrator Straus in the February Atlantic Monthly make an interesting contrast. They show (p. 207) "Cost of New Housing per Dwelling Unit" for a dozen projects, including land, and equipment and architects' overhead, of between 3,627 and 5,154. All but two average over $4,400.

So half the urban non-relief families in the country can't afford housing as good as subsidized housing now under construction.

The figures can be taken another way. The FHLB Review runs a pictorial chart, or picture for illiterates, showing that of the above 14,000,000 families a shade over 3,000,000 don't make over $1,000 and so can't afford to pay more than $2,500 and another 2,800,000 families make between $1,000 and $1,500 and so can't afford a home costing over $3,750.

The poorer of these brackets are obviously in need of subsidized housing. What would it cost?

Capital cost at $4,000, which is half-way between the two lowest-cost of Mr. Straus' 12 projects cited, would be about $12,000,000,000 for these families.

At the rate at which the present USHA program is getting under way (5,000 families a month) it would be achieved in about 50 years.

Subsidy Not the Answer

Maintenance subsidy can be figured very roughly by taking the present $800,000,000 program as providing about 200,000 families at $42,000,000 a year. This is about $210 a family. For 3,000,000 families this is about $600,000,000 a year.

This capital cost of $12,000,000,000, this 50 years of required time, and this $600,000,000 of subsidy, only covers the lowest income level. To reach all urban nonrelief families with incomes of $1,500 or less, these figures must be nearly doubled.

And these figures do not include families on relief.

There is, of course, a joker in these figures. The same joke can be played on similar public subsidy programs today. The figures are taken from a source which wants the need to appear large.

But applied to the cost they make it look too large.

But even if somewhat dehydrated, they make certain things obvious. They are (1) the housing problem cannot be solved by public subsidy. (2) There is a great need of new techniques and production economies applied to large-scale, low-cost housing. (3) The present housing program cannot be considered a "yardstick."

(1) The cost is too large because it must be borne, in the end, by other real estate or its occupants. And the proportions will not stand it, between those who can pay and those who can't. For while it is not fair to charge against public housing, in comparison with private, the cost of city replanning, that is a cost which somebody must bear, in addition to the cost of this subsidy housing.

Low-Cost Building Necessary

The need of new low-cost methods is obvious. Otherwise the country can't afford proper housing. This should be the great contribution of large-scale public housing. It would include quantity buying, installation of new low-cost equipment and use of new low-cost techniques.

Unfortunately, critics complain widely that the housing authorities have compromised with building labor all along the line, not only as to high wages but as to retention of obsolete methods and equipment, for the preservation of jurisdictional rights in the building trades.

Building workers get $12 a day to construct homes for people who get $4 or $5 a day. It should be possible to get a cut in these daily wage rates in return for guarantee of all-year work, for, averaged over a year, seasonal building labor is not highly paid.

(3) The present program cannot be a yardstick for the same reasons that TVA cannot be a yardstick. It bears different costs on the one hand, such as slum clearance, and avoids others, such as interest, taxes, etc., which must be added back. And just as a yardstick for consumer electric rates is impossible because circumstances vary so widely, so a yardstick for building costs is almost impossible because specifications, local conditions, etc., vary so widely.

The obvious conclusion is that private capital must in some way be lured into the busines on a large scale. But the present program will rapidly build up a set of vested interests. It is cleverly set up to get local housing authorities in on the Federal velvet of easy 90 per cent, 60-year loans.

Local authorities will have the pleasure of playing Santa Claus with bargain-price housing. Congress, which votes the bill, is easily subject to pressure groups for more housing money, and now that the program is set up it can harly cut off the annual subsidies for fear the Federal Government will not get back the interest on its $800,000,000.

Auto Output Off In Current Week

DETROIT (*AP*)—The Automotive News said that automobile and truck production this week would total 79,310 units as compared with 86,689 units last week.

The General Motors group total, the trade paper said, declined from 32,026 last week to 26,700 this week, with assembly operations being reduced in Chevrolet, Buick and Oldsmobile plants. Ford production was within a few units of last week's total, while Chrysler took a slight drop due to labor troubles.

The publication said that the seasonal trend at this time of year "is toward a gradual balancing of field stocks after the industry passes the halfway point in its model year," and declared that "this week's output drop does not necessarily reflect decreased retail demand."

More N. E. Telephones

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company reports a gain of 5,458 telephones during April as compared with a gain of 3,839 in April of 1938.

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INTEREST BEGINS MAY 10

Huge Insurance Funds Available For Investment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Idle insurance funds totaling $750,000,000 in cash which could be used for helping business recovery through investment in job-creating activities are awaiting the necessary spur, O. J. Arnold, President of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. of Minneapolis told the insurance section round table of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce here at its annual convention.

Another $1,000,000,000 in premiums from policyholders and other insurance income becomes available for investment each year.

"Let business leaders again see the road reasonably clear for profitable expansion—let them even become sufficiently confident to undertake the vast amount of replacements of old equipment and old buildings which should be made—and ample funds are available," Mr. Arnold stated.

"During the past ten years idle cash held by life insurance companies has increased from $113,000,000 to $750,000,000," Mr. Arnold said, "while their holdings of U. S. Government bonds have increased from $392,000,000 to $4,551,000,000 in the same period, or from 2.7 to 17.9 per cent of the companies' total assets."

Mr. Arnold pointed out that in the last decade interest earnings on total life insurance company assets have decreased from approximately 5.1 per cent to 3.6 per cent.

The average $1,000 insurance policy outstanding represents a share of approximately $250 in company assets, varying with the type and age of policy; thus, Mr. Arnold stated, the decline of 1½ per cent in earnings on the policyholder's equity means an increased cost to him of about $3.75 per year, in the average case, for each $1,000 of insurance owned, in the form of decreased dividends, higher premium rates, or both.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

After the Great War, in 1919, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that of the total sums spent by the government between April 1, 1914, and March 31, 1919, lumping both military and civilian expenditure together, 71.51 per cent had been provided by borrowing. Of the capital debt incurred, internal debt accounted for approximately £6,085,000,000 and external debt for approximately £1,350,000,000.

By the end of the financial year 1919, the British national debt amounted to £7,828,779,095. About nine-tenths of this had been incurred during the war, and over five-sixths of the debt was internal. Practically the whole of the British national debt is a legacy of war. As the popular phrase puts it, . . . a phrase used only recently by our present Chancellor of the Exchequer . . . posterity was made to pay.

Can Posterity Pay?

Yet in 1919 a government publication made one of the most pertinent comments on this theory of making posterity pay: "You can pay for a war either by increased productive activity or by rigid economy in consumption. You can throw a burden of interest on posterity, but you cannot make posterity provide the shot and shell, the corn and the cotton that you want. It you cannot increase your production or diminish your civilian consumption sufficiently to meet your war needs posterity cannot see you through."

The economic and human burden of the last war was of necessity born during that war. The effort was a collective effort, made by the community as a whole. Yet 20 years after that war one portion of our community is still being taxed to pay interest to another part of our community. As a result of the war large fundamental alterations were made in the distribution of our national income, and over 200 millions a year, or up till recently a quarter of our national revenue, is collected from the community and paid out to it, as a heritage of war.

The government acquired the resources for its war by taxation, by inflation and by borrowing. Taxation is the heroic method, and can be the most just since it can distribute the burden according to ability to bear it. Inflation can perhaps be called the method of painless extraction, since it sneaks the resources out of a man by depreciating the value of the money or income he owns. Borrowing is the most unjust, since it promises payment to an owner of resources for their use by the state for war, while at the same time human lives are conscripted, without reward.

Deceit of National Debt

One of the permanent lessons of the last war, which is still strong in the minds of the British people, is that it is unjust to conscript men at the price, if they are killed, of a pension to the widow for her life, while owners of resources are bribed to lend them to the state at the price of permanent interest or return of capital.

To a considerable extent we tried to run the last war as if it were only a temporary modification of the system of private enterprise. The war could not therefore be financed solely out of taxation, since private entrepreneurs would lose their sense of initiative under its punitve effect.

But if the government is prepared to abandon the motives of pirvate enterprise, as it must if it is to compete successfully with totalitarian systems in the waging of war, then the evils of inflation and of accumulated national debt can be avoided. We only deceive ourselves if we pretend that by accumulating national debt we can pass any port of it on to future generations.

Mr. Keynes' Views

Mr. J. M. Keynes has been discussing, in the columns of the London Times, the economic and financial policy appropriate to the present condition of crisis, which is neither peace nor war. This year's loan expenditure has been estimated by the Treasury at £359,000,000, or £220 millions greater than last year's.

Making various adjustments to arrive at a net figure, Mr. Keynes says that the increase in primary demand may be of the order of £200 millions, which should mean an increase in total demand of perhaps twice this amount. To illustrate the size of this to British economy, Mr. Keynes points out that a loan expenditure of 400 millions, or about 8 per cent of the national income, will be about twice the maximum public works expenditure in America, and nearly twice the maximum U. S. Treasury deficit incurred in any recent year for all purposes apart from the veterans' bonus. "I doubt if it is generally realised," writes Mr. Keynes, "that our program this coming year is about double President Roosevelt's biggest."

With an average output of £250 per head, the prospective increase in demand would require the services of about 1,500,000 men. Allowing for overtime by those already employed, there should be work for upwards of 1,000,000 men now unemployed. The Chancellor should frame his budget, says Mr. Keynes, on the assumption that the problem of abnormal unemployment, which we have had so long with us, will cease to exist in the financial year 1939-40.

Two Problems to Meet

There will be two problems to overcome: shortage of labor, and shortage of foreign resources. We shall need large increases in imports, which must be married to exports if our resources are not to be drained away, and such a handling of foreign trade cannot be left to individual enterprise unaided. From now on we should prohibit transfer of resources abroad by British nationals.

The Treasury will have three sources for additional 200 millions it is likely to require: some postponement of maintenance, disappearance of wastage of savings through business losses, and increased personal savings as a result of larger incomes. The Government has only to worry about the physical capacity of the country to carry out their program, the proper technique to prevent leakage of resources abroad, and the ever-present anxiety of the adverse balance of foreign trade. These are quite sufficient troubles without adding to them the wholly spurious one of how to "finance" the program, since the necessary savings will come into existence pari passu with the expenditure.

The main principles of loan policy should, therefore, says Mr. Keynes, be first the obvious point that loans must be raised after the expenditure and not before it, since if the latter is done it temporarily drains liquid resources from the economic system into the Treasury; and second, that the forms of the loans should be mainly dictated by the preferences of the public, and if the public prefer short dated loans, nothing is to be gained by long term ones. The Chancellor should announce that in no circumstances will he offer loans carrying a rate of interest in excess of 2½ per cent.

And finally, Mr. Keynes urges the setting up of a Department of Co-ordination with an Economic General Staff, which is not merely a slightly convenient form of interdepartment organization, but a vital instrument in the economic organisation of the whole country.

U. S. Chamber Head

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W. Gibson Carey, Jr.

Newly elected President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Carey is President of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., New York.

1938 Steel Trade Taxes Are 18 P. C. Above Net Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1938 the total of $98,600,000 in taxes levied on the steel industry exceeded by nearly 18 per cent the amount of net earnings remaining to the industry after all other expenses of operation had been met, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Earnings of the industry after all charges except taxes but before dividends amounted to $83,727,000 last year. After deduction of taxes the industry was "in the red" to the extent of $14,879,000, again before dividends.

By comparison, taxes in 1929 took less than 21 per cent of the steel industry's net earnings before taxes, while in 1937 taxes took 42 per cent of such earnings.

The steel industry's tax bill in 1938 was only 4 per cent less than the total of $103,000,000 paid in taxes in 1929, although steel production last year was less than half the 1929 total. In 1937 the industry paid out $169,086,000 in taxes, 64 per cent more than in 1929, although output in 1937 was 10 per cent below the 1929 tonnage.

Total pay rolls of the industry in 1938 were approximately one-third below 1937, reflecting the 44 per cent decline in output. Because of higher social security tax rates, however, the total of $28,340,000 in social security taxes levied on the industry's pay rolls last year was only 14 per cent below the total of social security taxes paid in 1937.

The total amount of steel taxes paid in 1938 was equivalent to a year's pay for 83,000 wage-earning employees, and if paid out in wages would have swelled by more than 20 per cent the industry's wage payments during the year. Expressed in another way, the industry's tax bill represented an outlay of $254 for each wage earner actually employed during the year.

For every ton of finished steel produced during 1938, the steel industry paid a total of $5.18 in taxes, which was 78 per cent more per ton than in 1929, and 4 per cent more per ton than in 1937. Steel taxes in 1929 represented $2.91 per ton of output, while in 1937 taxes were $4.96 per ton.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of April 29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices advanced fractionally during the week ended April 29 and brought the level of wholesale prices to 76.1 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance represents the second consecutive weekly gain. The current index is 0.5 per cent below the week ended April 1 and 2.8 per cent below a year ago.

Advancing prices for bituminous coal and raw jute largely accounted for an increase of 0.4 per cent in the raw materials group index. Semimanufactured commodity prices fell 0.4 per cent and finished products remained unchanged from the preceding week. Average wholesale prices of nonagricultural commodities and industrial commodities rose 0.1 per cent during the week.

Commodity groups	Apr. 29 1939	Apr. 22 1939	Apr. 30 1938	May 1 1937
All Commodities	76.1	76.0	78.3	87.4
Farm products	63.9	63.9	67.8	91.5
Foods	68.6	68.7	71.9	85.2
Hides & leather prod	91.2	91.3	93.0	106.8
Textile products	66.6	66.7	66.5	78.6
Fuel & light mtls	74.4	73.7	77.2	77.9
Metals & Metal prod	93.9	94.1	96.4	95.1
Building materials	89.4	89.8	91.7	96.6
Chemicals and drugs	78.5	78.8	77.1	85.2
H'furnishing goods	86.6	86.5	88.6	90.8
Miscelleneous	74.7	74.2	73.3	80.6
Raw materials	68.6	68.3	70.6	88.1
Semimanufactured art	74.1	74.4	75.1	88.4
Finished products	80.4	80.4	82.8	87.4
All commodities other than farm products	78.8	78.7	80.6	86.5
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.8	80.7	82.2	86.3

Excess Reserves Off $40,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (*AP*)—The Federal Reserve Board said an increase of money in circulation trimmed slightly last week the huge volume of idle money in the banks.

Excess reserves were estimated at $4,080,000,000 on May 3 which was a decrease of $40,000,000 from the record total of $4,120,000,000 a week earlier.

Money in circulation—now the highest in history except for the 1933 bank holiday—increased $55,000,000 to $6,915,000,000 during the week. Officials noted recently, however, that much of the recent increase of currency held outside of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks had been purchased by foreigners rather than going into domestic circulation.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FLUSHING, N. Y., 151-18 Bayside Ave.—Two large double, twin beds; single; quiet, residential neighborhood; convenient all transit; double $3 day, $18 weekly. LE MOYNE.

ROCKVILLE CENTER, N. Y. (South Shore, Jones Beach close by)—Choice rooms in harmonious surroundings $1 each person; reservations booked now. Mrs. Workman, 51 Ormond St. Tel. RVC 6884.

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JUNIOR EXECUTIVE—12 years' radiocasting, network stations; singer, announcer, program director, also commercial film acting, narrating; good ideas, alert, sincere; no habits; go anywhere. J. Woodruff Smith, 801 E. Armour, Kansas City, Missouri.

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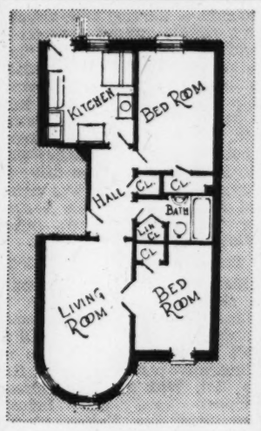

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INFORMATION WANTED

CONSTANCE GERALDINE LOUISE TROTTER deceased

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 23rd day of January 1939 and made in an action In the Matter of the Estate of Constance Geraldine Louise Trotter (late of Bath in the County of Somerset who died there on the 26th day of May 1938) Elizabeth Marshall Anthony against Fanny Agnes Hall, 1938 T. No 1870 whereby the following enquiries were ordered, that is to say:

1. An enquiry whether the following persons (being maternal uncles of the Intestate named in the Plaintiff's said Affidavit) were respectively living or dead at the death of the Intestate on the 26th May 1938, namely (i) John Robert Firmin (ii) Frederick Thomas Kenning Firmin (iii) Thomas Francis Ernest Firmin and (iv) Michel Lane Firmin and whether any of the said persons who shall be certified to have been then living have since died and if so who are the respective personal representatives.

2. An enquiry whether any and which of the said John Robert Firmin Frederick Thomas Kenning Firmin Thomas Francis Ernest Firmin and Michel Lane Firmin who shall be certified to have been dead at the death of the Intestate had any and what issue living at the death of the Intestate and whether any of such issue who shall be certified to have been then living have since died and if they died entitled to any vested share or interest who are the respective personal representatives of such deceased issue.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said enquiries are to send by post prepaid to Arthur Taylor of Arthur Taylor & Co. of 11 Arundel Street, Strand London, W. C. 2, England, Solicitors so as to reach that address in the ordinary course of post on or before the 30th day of June 1939 their full Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders.

Wednesday, the 12th day of July 1939 at 12 o'clock noon is the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims before Master Trehearne Room No. 246 Royal Courts of Justice, London.

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with the particulars of his claim, the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom Notices to the Claimant can be sent.

Dated the 4th day of April 1939.

F. W. TREHEARNE
Master

NOTE. Michel Lane Firmin was born in the year 1859. It is believed he worked as a Mining Engineer in Africa and spent a short holiday in England in the year 1903 and then returned to Africa.

The said John Robert Firmin and the said Thomas Francis Ernest Firmin were born in the years 1845 and 1854 respectively and they are both believed to have emigrated as young men to the United States of America.

The death of the said Frederick Thomas Kenning Firmin has been proved.

ARTHUR TAYLOR & CO.
11 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Public Utilities
May 6, 1939.

PROPOSALS FOR LEASING LAND IN BRATTLE SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, OWNED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. The Commission of the Department of Public Utilities of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Room 167, State House, Boston, invites bids for leasing land in Brattle Square, Cambridge, for the purpose of a gasoline station or for other purposes. A copy of the plan showing this land and the form of the lease may be seen at the office of the Department. This land is to be leased for five (5) years from June 15, 1939, subject to the right of the Commonwealth to determine and end the lease on ninety (90) days' notice, when, in its opinion, said land or any part thereof is required for railroad, railway, subway or highway purposes, and is subject to any rights of previous occupants to the structures thereon. Bids should be filled out and signed by the bidder, enclosed in an envelope, sealed, marked, "Bid for leasing land in Brattle Square, Cambridge, owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and delivered to the Department or to its Secretary before 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Friday, May 12, 1939, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read. With the bid there must be deposited a properly certified check in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and to become the property of the Commonwealth if the lease within a reasonable time after the date of the notification by the Department of the acceptance of the proposal and the readiness of the lease for signature, is not executed by the bidder. The check must not be enclosed in the sealed envelope containing the bid. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids as may be deemed to be for the best interest of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The lease is also subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. By order of the Commission of the Department, ALLAN BROOKS, Administrative Secretary.

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1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

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TITLE COMPANY
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
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A modern service for particular people
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MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 55568

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Luncheon 45c-65c
Dinners $1.00
"Just Good Food"
•
Tenth year on the beach

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Marie Dressler
Dresses for Larger Women
Half sizes and quarter sizes to suit every figure.
You're not hard to fit when you shop for our Marie Dressler dresses. And the warm weather styles are delightful, chosen for all daytime occasions.
NEW'S DRESS SHOP
"No Woman Is Too Stout to Be Stylish"
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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

THOMAS LUMBER CO.
A Complete Line of All Kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS
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TOWN AND COUNTRY
SMART CLOTHES
Frocks
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
Formal—Casual
Afternoon—Evening
MRS. NELL HARTLEY MGR.

While in Orlando Visit
Purcell Company
Clothing—Furniture
"We Clothe the Family"
"We Furnish the Home"
COR. CHURCH AND HUGHEY ST.

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
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135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

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F. H. A. Home Financing
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Retail Stores in
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DEPARTMENT STORE
Sarasota's Fashion Center
Main Street

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
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Hi-grade felt and inner spring Mattresses, Pillows and Box Springs.
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Home of The "Wilson Health Rest Mattresses"

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ST. PETERSBURG *(Continued)*

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Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
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(Not Inc.)
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DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
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Rogers
CLEANERS
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

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Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
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NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
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FASHION LEADERSHIP

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Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
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INCORPORATED
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Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
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GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

ATLANTA *(Continued)*

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TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
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401 Norris Building Main 8229

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Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
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The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

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DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

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for All Occasions
We Deliver
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Night Phones De 7306—He 3791
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Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

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SEAFOODS—MEATS
We Deliver
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a distinctive place to eat
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LUNCHEONS ONLY

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Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
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FOR FLOWERS
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at **Sears** and Save
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MARVIN'S GROCERY
Self-Service Store
2105 Vineville Avenue

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COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

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Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
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PHONE 5149

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"RICHARDSON"

"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158 - 2-3159
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SAVANNAH *(Continued)*

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DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
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Phone 2-3125
Our New Garments Present Added Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

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Terrell T. Tuten Carl J. Kraft

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Laundry Dry Cleaning
Phone 7000 • 207-213 Coxe St.

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Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
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Washable Wallpaper
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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
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FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our service not the cheapest but the most economical.
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Clean, Sweet, and White!

It's just come from the
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Early Deliveries
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Quiet, beautifully situated
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Telf. 8757-8758
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Arts and Crafts
Especially Handpainted Glass and Pottery
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Neat and Rapid Mending
Brockman Soles
Cleaning Products
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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
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FflorIst
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Deliveries to all parts.
Tel: Passy 86-91

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

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ELECTRIC PRINTING
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Conradkade 2 and 3
Phone 330728-394544-339558

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
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Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

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Everything for the Home

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Established 1874
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64a	Hornsgatan	" 40 87 25
16	Hamngatan	" 20 02 38
7	Humlegardsgatan	" 62 41 59
39	Kungsgatan	" 21 44 06
28	Götgatan	" 43 98 24
1	Biblioteksgatan	" 20 20 99

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GRABEN 28

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ORIENTTEPPICHE
Maschinenteppiche
Decken Linoleum
(Carpets)

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LYDIA SCHÄRZ
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Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

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Comestibles
Eisengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

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SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

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Neue Befilzungen
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Klaviermacher Kasthoferstr. 4
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(Piano-Tuning and Repairs)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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always at your service

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FROCKS	SILKS
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UNDERWEAR	GLOVES

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1 minute from the Station

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Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

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Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

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Stimmungen u. Reparaturen
A. DREXEL
Klaviermacher Kasthoferstr. 4
Tel. 35.917
(Piano-Tuning and Repairs)

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Tuning and Repairing Service
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Schmidt-Flohr A.G. Bern, Marktgasse 34

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CONFISERIE RYSER
CONFECTIONERY
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Spezialität Prothos

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Hausweberei Saanen
höflich empfiehlt sich
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41 Centralstrasse Tel. 43.61
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SWITZERLAND

BIEL (Continued)

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K. Tschäppät
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Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
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MIT
Schmid-Schuhen
werden Sie immer zufrieden sein!
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MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
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Tel. 3056
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All banking transactions under best conditions

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"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
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E B A
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Robes de Tricots
Coats and Gowns
4 Rue Michel Chauvet

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES

COUTELLERIE DE L'ILE
L. FONTAINE
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CHRISTOFLE JEWELLERY

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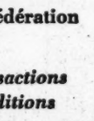
Large assortment of Toilet Articles



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Käse—Butter
Rahm—Brienzermutschli
Ice Cream
Gerberkäse Tel. 181
DAIRY

Konditorei — Tea Room
RITSCHARD
MARKTGASSE 14

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"Ausswahlen nach auswärts"
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LEATHER GOODS

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Pfannenstiel & Tobler
Marktgasse 18.

Moderne Schuhschlerei
Shoe Repairs
J. Gerevini-Storz
Rorschacherstr. 82. Bodan/Schwalbenstr. 12

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN (Continued)

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery
Dress Goods, Silk
Metzler
Volksmagazin, St. Gallen

Dornbirer & Keller
St. Jakobstr. 11 Tel. 2.20.31
Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
Spenglerei

STÄFA—Zürich

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Reparaturen Neuanfertigungen
Chr. Deiss Goldschmied
b.d. Schiffländе Stäfa

WINTERTHUR

SCHUH-HAUSER
Feine Schuhe
Shoes
OBERGASSE 32

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Für sorgfältige Reinigung und feine Ausrüstung von
VORHÄNGEN
Sind wir speziell eingerichtet.
WASCHANSTALT ZÜRICH A.G.
ZÜRICH-WOLLISHOFEN
TELEPHON NR. 54.209
LAUNDRY

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ZÜRICH PARADEPLATZ
BERN, MARKTGASSE 27

Beurer
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
Bellevueplatz

bliss Moles
Waaggasse 7
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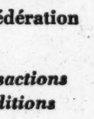

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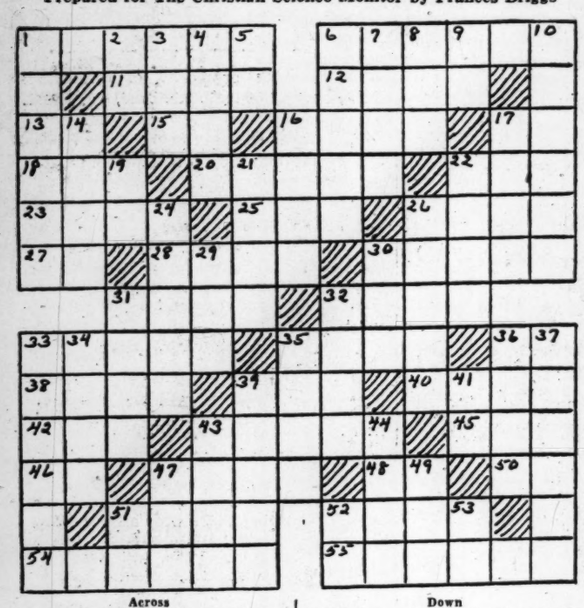
Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

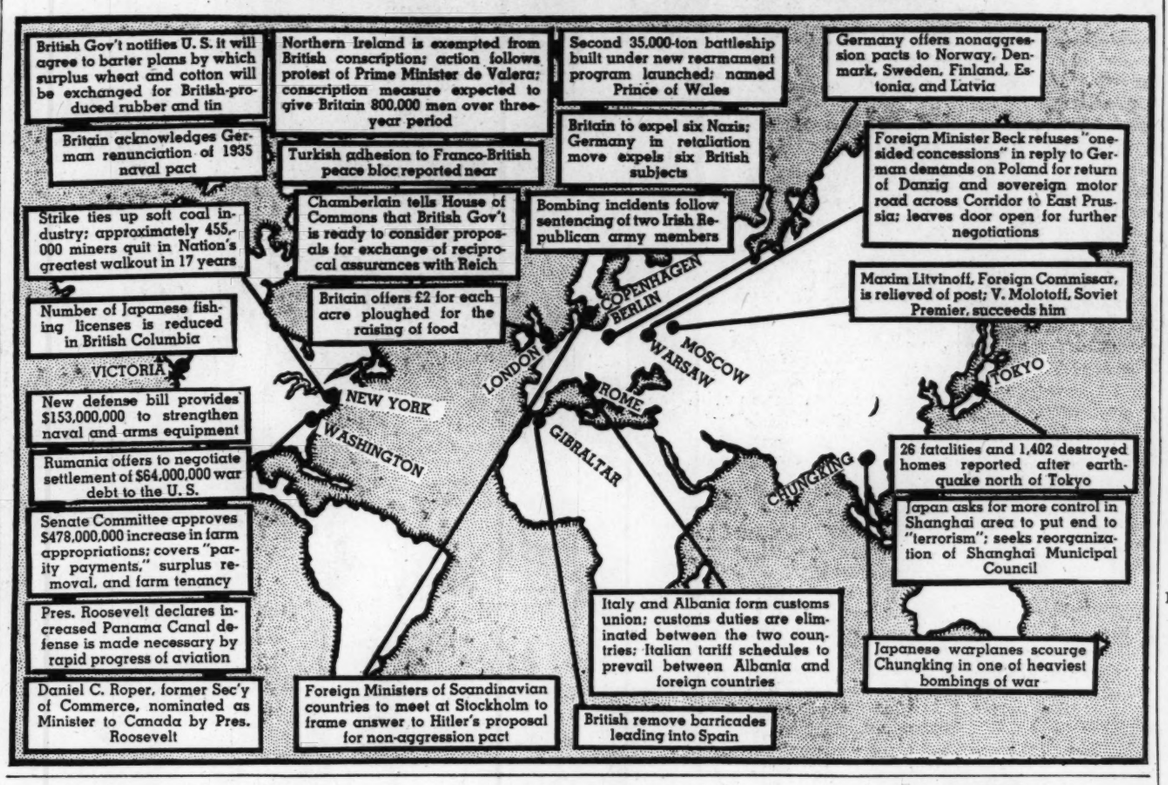
1—Who wrote "The Seven Lamps of Architecture"?
6—What is a sentient living organism other than a plant?
11—The plassava is a boat, coin, or palm—which?
12—The cittern was shaped like what?
13—Symbol for columbium is what?
16—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?
16—A mendicant solicits what?
17—What is the symbol for gold?
18—In speaking of Biblical Zaza, what possessive pronoun would you use?
20—Savaii is largest of what islands?
22—Who was one of kings of Midian?
23—Who was the son of Shem?
25—What was Louisa Alcott's middle name?
26—Circular spots on a peacock's tail are called what?
27—Lines (abbr.).
28—What is a city mentioned in I Chr. 6:73?
30—What is a splinter or spark that pops from an open fire?
31—What kind of a pen is mentioned in Job 19:24?
32—What is a county of southeastern Georgia?
33—What might a poet call the leaf of a palm?
35—Where is Chiclayo?
36—Heart (abbr.).
38—What is the noise made by surf dashing upon shore?
39—Where are the Valdai Hills (abbr.)?
40—What is that part of a brake which presses on a vehicle wheel to retard its motion?
40—What is a county of southwestern Idaho?
43—What Italian poet was born in 1265?
45—What is one of barbed appendages constituting beard of head of barley?
46—Bismarck is capital of what State (abbr.)?
47—Man's coat, trousers, and waistcoat constitute what?
48—What Chinese measure equals 1-10 sheng?
50—What suffix means "to make"?
51—Who was son of Zerubbabel?
52—Who was Roman moon-goddess?
54—What are any of various herons?
55—What youth was beloved by Aphrodite?

Down

1—Who was mother of Joseph and Benjamin?
2—Where is Burgos (abbr.)?
3—What river of China flows to Poyang Lake?
4—In Greek mythology, who was son of Tros?
5—Where is Elephant Butte (abbr.)?
6—What is a metal mixed with a more valuable metal to give durability?
7—In Roman legendary history, who was second king of Rome?
8—In speaking of Biblical Sorek, what possessive pronoun would you use?
9—Myself?
10—Who is heroine of a musical romance by Charpentier?
14—Would a koae have fins, oars, or a bill?
16—What was a Biblical city of south Judah?
17—What is the class of vertebrates consisting of birds?
19—If you were in Minas Novas, you would be on what continent (abbr.)?
21—What word is used in solemn ratification of an expression of faith?
22—Who is heroine of a Charlotte Bronte novel?
24—What is a river of northeastern France?
26—What name is given to the southeast wind?
29—Cain dwelt in land of what?
30—What do you call an accepted standard of value?
31—What is ninth letter of Greek alphabet?
32—If you were in Troy, N. Y., in what direction would you travel to reach Buffalo?
33—Where is Mende?
34—What is a stonebow?
35—Football players often do what?
36—What is name of cape at extreme southeastern point of Australia?
37—Alice Marble excels in what game?
39—What birds have very long toes?
41—Hectare (abbr.)?
43—What is a composition for two performers?
44—Who was a son of Gera?
47—In speaking of Biblical Drusilla, what pronoun would you use?
49—What is a place mentioned in I Chr. 8:12?
51—Either.
52—Lake Arthur is in what State (abbr.)?
53—Article.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


British Gov't notifies U. S. it will agree to barter plans by which surplus wheat and cotton will be exchanged for British-produced rubber and tin
Northern Ireland is exempted from British conscription; action follows protest of Prime Minister de Valera; conscription measure expected to give Britain 800,000 men over three-year period
Second 35,000-ton battleship built under new rearmament program launched; named Prince of Wales
Germany offers nonaggression pacts to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Estonia, and Latvia
Britain acknowledges German renunciation of 1935 naval pact
Turkish adhesion to Franco-British peace bloc reported near
Britain to expel six Nazis; Germany in retaliation move expels six British subjects
Foreign Minister Beck refuses "one-sided concessions" in reply to German demands on Poland for return of Danzig and sovereign motor road across Corridor to East Prussia; leaves door open for further negotiations
Strike ties up soft coal industry; approximately 455,000 miners quit in Nation's greatest walkout in 17 years
Chamberlain tells House of Commons that British Gov't is ready to consider proposals for exchange of reciprocal assurances with Reich
Bombing incidents follow sentencing of two Irish Republican army members
Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, is relieved of post; V. Molotoff, Soviet Premier, succeeds him
Number of Japanese fishing licenses is reduced in British Columbia
Britain offers £2 for each acre ploughed for the raising of food
COPENHAGEN
BERLIN
MOSCOW
WARSAW
LONDON
ROME
TOKYO
VICTORIA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
GIBRALTAR
CHUNGKING
New defense bill provides $153,000,000 to strengthen naval and arms equipment
Rumania offers to negotiate settlement of $64,000,000 war debt to the U. S.
Senate Committee approves $478,000,000 increase in farm appropriations; covers "parity payments," surplus removal, and farm tenancy
Pres. Roosevelt declares increased Panama Canal defense is made necessary by rapid progress of aviation
Daniel C. Roper, former Sec'y of Commerce, nominated as Minister to Canada by Pres. Roosevelt
26 fatalities and 1,402 destroyed homes reported after earthquake north of Tokyo
Japan asks for more control in Shanghai area to put end to "terrorism"; seeks reorganization of Shanghai Municipal Council
Italy and Albania form customs union; customs duties are eliminated between the two countries; Italian tariff schedules to prevail between Albania and foreign countries
Foreign Ministers of Scandinavian countries to meet at Stockholm to frame answer to Hitler's proposal for non-aggression pact
British remove barricades leading into Spain
Japanese warplanes scourge Chungking in one of heaviest bombings of war

Monitor Movie Guide

Story of Alexander Graham Bell (20th-Fox)—Biographical film, telling in entertaining fashion about the invention of the telephone and the difficulty encountered in persuading the public that it was something more than a toy. Skillfully directed and photographed against a background of Boston in the 1870's. Don Ameche, Loretta Young, Henry Fonda, Charles Coburn, Gene Lockhart, Spring Byington.—Family.

Union Pacific (Paramount)—Super-Western narrating the story of the building of the first transcontinental railroad in the midst of melodramtic adventures, romance, and financial intrigue. A train robbery, Indian attack, cavalry rescue, fisticuffs, and shooting affrays are among the events recorded. Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck, Akim Tamiroff, Lynne Overman, Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston.—Adults and young people.

Hotel Imperial (Paramount)—Spy story of the World War introducing Isa Miranda as new star. She and Ray Milland carry the romantic interest as a girl seeking to avenge her sister and a young Austrian officer trapped by the advancing Russians. Conventional thrills lead to a happy ending when the Austrians recapture the Galacian town and the hotel where most of the action takes place. Battle scenes appear necessarily to have involved cruelty to horses. Reginald Owen, Gene Lockhart, J. Carrol Naish.—Adults and young people.

Ice Follies of 1939 (MGM)—Traveling skating show, with first-rate ensemble skating, remarkable solo work by Bess Ehrhardt, and ice comedy—all as nucleus for a movie story about parted lovers and their eventual reunion. Joan Crawford, James Stewart, Lew Ayres.—Family.

Lucrezia Borgia (Paramount)—French-made film of the Borgias. The makers were apparently more concerned with the sensational possibilities of the story than with the historical aspect. Lucrezia is made a pawn in the hands of Cesar. A few salacious scenes, and a great deal of violence. Edwige Feuillère, Gabriel Gabrio, Roger Karl, Escande, Aimé Clariond, Artault. Adults only.

On Trial (Warner)—Third filming of the famous Elmer Rice melodrama, with John Litel, Margaret Lindsay, and Janet Chapman (as the child). Flashback technique less effective today, but play retains some of its old impact. Edward Norris, James Stephenson.—Adults and young people.

Return of the Cisco Kid (20th-Fox)—Western melodrama continuing the adventures of the Mexican bandit first portrayed by Warner Baxter in "In Old Arizona." Here he returns to Arizona to rob a rapscallion and return the latter's ill-gotten gains to his victims. Mr. Baxter again has the part. Lynn Bari, Cesar Romero, Henry Hull, C. Henry Gordon.—Adults and young people.

Sunbonnet Sue

One Method

One can never thank people . . . at least not by piling gratitude on top of them like American beauty roses. One can never pay a debt of gratitude; one can only pay "in kind" somewhere else in life, unconsciously, perhaps. . . . —Anne Morrow Lindbergh, in "Listen! the Wind"

Daily Quotation

TRUST not to each accusing tongue,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe that story false
Which ought not to be true.

—SHERIDAN

In Lighter Vein

To Be Different

"Everything that's bought goes to the buyer, doesn't it?"

"Some things, such as coal, go to the cellar."—Pathfinder.

Truthful Angler

Angler (describing a catch): "The trout was this long—I tell you I never saw such a fish!"

Listener: "No, I don't suppose you ever did."

Water Color

Artist: "Do you like it?"

Visitor: "Scrumptious! Absolutely makes my mouth water!"

Artist: "I say—go easy. That's hardly the way to describe a sunset."

Visitor: "Sunset! I thought it was a pudding."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

It Happened in Jersey

Traffic Officer (stopping car displaying Illinois license): "Where you from?"

Driver: "Chicago."

Traffic Officer: "Then what are you doing with an Illinois license? You're arrested!"

Political Note

"Borah likes to ride alone," his associates say, not only of his political actions, but of his daily horseback riding.

President Coolidge, upon hearing a similar remark, was puzzled that Borah rode at all. "I always understood," said Coolidge, "that in horseback riding, the rider had to go in the same direction as the horse."

Little Chauncey

"Don't look at me, Mister—I was only the umpire!"

The American

"In an American crowd the visitor cannot distinguish between the rich and the poor. In the matter of clothes we are fairly well standardized."—William Allen White.

The House That Love Built

Chicago

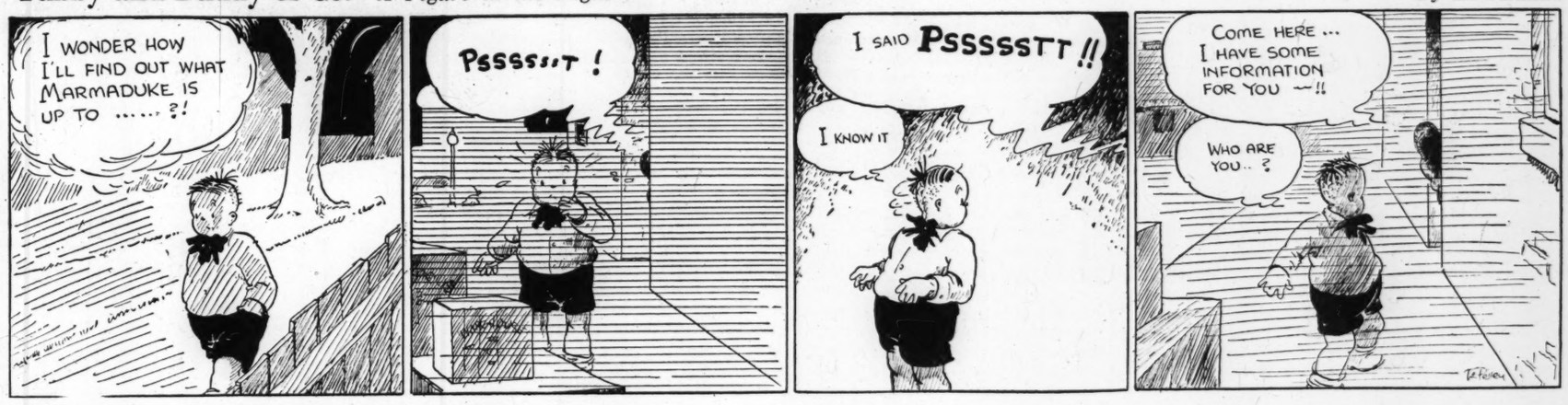
Mr. M——, a carpenter, had been unemployed for some time. He lived near a large settlement house where many children of the district learned to work and play constructively. On inquiry, Mr. M—— found that there was no doll house in the settlement playroom. It occurred to him to use some extra pieces of lumber in his cellar in the construction of a large and attractive doll house which could be enjoyed by a number of little girls.

This task brought much interest and happiness to Mr. M—— in using his familiar tools once more. His wife helped him in many details of the house furnishing. When it was completed and given to the settlement house, it marked a joyful day for everyone concerned.

Shortly afterward, during a Founder's Day observance at the house, a woman who had for years put a large amount of her resources into the maintenance of the settlement work, noticed the lovely doll house, remarking about its exquisite workmanship. On learning the story of its acquisition, she commissioned Mr. M—— to build several doll houses for her granddaughters; and she further gave him the work of repairing her summer house in Wisconsin. There has not been a time since when Mr. M—— has not been employed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Figure in the Night*

By LE PELLEY


I WONDER HOW I'LL FIND OUT WHAT MARMADUKE IS UP TO .....?!
PSSSSsT !
I SAID PSSSSSTT !!
I KNOW IT
COME HERE ... I HAVE SOME INFORMATION FOR YOU —!!
WHO ARE YOU.. ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Rest for the Weary*

Ol' Pete finally realized I could use some help and held the Boss's kite for me!
Oh Boy! What a relief!
But it didn't last long—
I had to get back on the job!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack's Enthusiasm Is Dampened*

By THE HAGERS

"THE ROBOT SHALL NOT TALK TODAY; I NEVER KNOW JUST WHAT HE'LL SAY."
"YOU'RE RIGHT; HE'S MISCHIEVOUS," I QUACKED. "YOU LECTURE, THEN WE'LL LET HIM ACT."
"ROBOT," SAID JACK, WHEN HE WAS THROUGH, "NOW SHOW OUR FRIENDS WHAT YOU CAN DO."
THE ROBOT ROSE AND BOWED. ALAS, THEN EMPTIED POOR JACK'S WATER GLASS!

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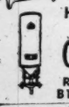

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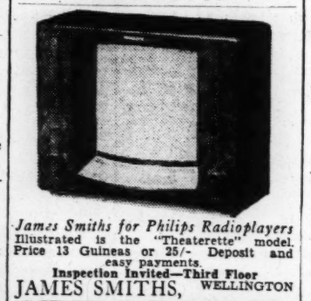

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) •• — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Park Your Guns Outside

"In this land of ours, this America," wrote R. G. Callvert of the Portland Oregonian, in the editorial which won this year's Pulitzer Prize and was reprinted on this page a few days ago, "there is no tramp of military boots to entertain the visiting statesman. There is no effort to affright him with display of mobile cannon or of facility for mass production of aerial bombers."

Alas, Mr. Callvert was writing last year. President Somoza of Nicaragua has just been welcomed to Washington, and the party down Constitution Avenue was preceded by 15 tanks and followed by 15 others; 42 P-36 pursuit planes roared overhead, along with 10 flying fortresses which are perhaps the most destructive in all the world's present crop of winged serpents. Soldiers, sailors, and marines (these last, said a wag, were in order to make the Nicaraguan President feel at home) lined the entire way from Union Station to the White House. A battalion of infantry was even drawn up within the White House grounds.

Perhaps this is good diplomacy, 1939 style. Perhaps it is what visiting Presidents like. Certainly it is a deliberate effort to impress the visiting Central American with the military might of the United States, and he can be excused for concluding that the "Colossus of the North" is more colossal than ever. We are told that Latin Americans admire uniforms and pageantry, and that the new and glittering instruments of destruction that are sent on "good-will flights" over their countries have a very great effect. Perhaps, in this era of rearmament, it is true.

But all the same, the best-informed reports from South America say that not the military stunts, but the sincere good will of Cordell Hull, expressed at successive Pan-American conferences, has been mainly responsible for rehabilitating the United States in the eyes of the Governments and peoples to the south. After all, President Somoza did not have to come to Washington to see the United States Marines, unless he has a very short memory. Plenty of them were in Nicaragua, and it is questionable whether Nicaraguans will say "Thanks for the memory" when they read the cables about today's display. But Nicaraguans, and other southward Americans, do like the memory of the new non-intervention policy of the United States, of the position of equality to which they have been admitted—theoretically at least—in administering the Monroe Doctrine.

In announcing his message to Chancellor Hitler three weeks ago, President Roosevelt said he would have liked to say: "Park your weapons outside!" And Herr Hitler replied in effect: "But, President Roosevelt, shouldn't good neighbors park their guns outside, too?"

Food and War

A great deal of organization is going on behind the scenes in Great Britain of which the average citizen has no idea. When the Government recently announced its plans for the control and distribution of food in time of war it was found that the scheme was complete in all its details, and ready for immediate application. It provided for State control on the largest possible scale, with machinery which is now ready.

A Ministry of Food would at once come into operation. It would be the sole importer of foodstuffs from abroad and the sole purchaser of home supplies; it would sell at prescribed prices to the wholesalers, who in their turn would sell to the retailers, making only a reasonable profit. The latter would issue food to the consumer under rationing schemes and other regulations made by local food control committees. About 19,000,000 household application forms and 60,000,000 ration cards have already been printed.

This is only one of many examples which would show the preparations that are being made to switch over the life of the British people, if necessary, from the laissez-faire of peace to the discipline of war. Much experience gained in the World War is being turned to account.

In wartime there must be a striking departure from anything known to Great Britain in time of peace. The powers of the State will assume enormous proportions. The whole economy of the nation will rest in its controlling hands. There will be mass purchases of goods abroad—mass sales at home—controlled selling even in the shops—and controlled purchasing. If the nation is to be fed under the dire conditions which would arise in war, it must be regimented. It is idle to deny that in many spheres of life pure socialism and totalitarianism would be quickly grafted onto the framework of society. Some of the measures that would be introduced are those which have already been applied in Germany and Russia.

Two facts are worthy of notice. First, in a modern war things get done swiftly and without protest that could not be done in peacetime without bitter controversy and perhaps revolution. Secondly, some of these may be infringements of liberty which rulers will seek to perpetuate, while others may be highly beneficial. The tendency after the World War was to sweep away everything that savored of wartime control—including the wartime methods of checking profiteering in food. The present preparations for a war that may never come can be studied as practical examples of what could and could not be satisfactorily done, for peace purposes, under planning on the largest scale.

Numbers, Please!

World's Fair visitors and others going through New York will be greatly confused and inconvenienced as a result of the refusal of Robert Moses, Park Commissioner, to permit placing of Federal highway numbers along metropolitan New York parkways. This, at least, is the opinion of Russell Singer, general manager of the American Automobile Association, and the experience of myriad motorists will support it.

Not only in New York but in many American cities it seems that highway markers are scarcest just where they are most needed—namely, on intown streets where the traveler must thread his way through devious turns and congested traffic. It may be unfortunate that Central Avenue or Pridestown Boulevard do not mean as much to him as they should, but give him a "U. S. 40" or a "California 17" and he will follow it through any maze of traffic lights, telephone wires, neon signs and brass buttons.

Commissioner Moses objects, and no doubt seriously, that the New York parkways "have enough signs already on them." All can agree as to the desirability of keeping these clear of a disorderly jumble of signs. But really, can Mr. Moses believe that a neat post with one, two, or even three highway number markers on it, would be any more unsightly than an array of arrows pointing in various directions to Peekskill, Tarrytown, White Plains, Scarsdale, Yonkers, Tuckahoe, and Mamaroneck?

This Week's Appreciation:

To Grigore Gafencu, Rumania's Foreign Minister, for making a tour of European capitals—talking with Premier Mussolini, Count Ciano, and Government officials in London, Paris, Berlin, and Warsaw—and rediscovering for an anxious world a heartening enlightenment. "On one thing I found all agree," says Mr. Gafencu, "and that is that war would mean everyone's ruin." Is it too far from this conviction to a recognition that peace can mean everyone's gain?

Widening Our Horizons

It is fairly obvious that a social order which provides comfort and entertainment for its adult citizens should also provide them with opportunities for further education if they desire them. The difficulty has been that there have been virtually no educational opportunities designed especially for the adult at a below-cost fee. The Adult Education Movement throughout the United States is correcting this need. Here gathered in small groups, led by competent leaders, adults may learn and reason together on almost any subject that interests them. There are no examinations, no degree requirements; the student works on his subject out of class as little or as much as he desires.

A project not for the underprivileged nor the uneducated, it ministers to that large group of adult individuals who seek relaxation from daily tasks by improving their mental equipment. In this, the Boston Center is rendering a genuine civic service.

The extent to which this service is generally recognized and supported is shown by the fact that the Center has enrolled nearly 13,000 persons in various discussion or creative groups in the last six years. It is to enlarge its overtaxed facilities for meeting this increasing public need that the Boston Center has launched a campaign to raise $25,000. It has been rightly said that democracy can function effectively only when all of its members are able to think and act intelligently. Those who are helping to support this constructive community enterprise are contributing to that important end.

History for Truth's Sake

There are days when history is being made; and the whole world of learning will congratulate the Cambridge University Press on its successful completion of perhaps the greatest co-operative work of history recording that has ever been known. The Press recently celebrated in London the publication of the twelfth and final volume of the Cambridge Ancient History, which closes the monumental series of volumes which began with the Cambridge Modern History in 1896, and continued with the Cambridge Mediaeval History that was started in 1911 and finished in 1936.

In these huge, closely printed Cambridge works the entire course of human history is copiously and impartially surveyed.

It is in the word "impartially" that the keynote of the whole great enterprise is sounded. The Cambridge Histories may not always be entertaining. But they always strive to be strictly fair. They are the product of the united labors of many of the finest historical scholars of many lands; and Lord Acton, in first issuing over forty years ago the plan on which the works were to be constructed, insisted upon absolute freedom from bias. The Cambridge account of Waterloo, he said, should be such as would satisfy English, French, and German equally.

Both in the writing and in the making (which are very closely connected) of history today, that temper would be of cardinal value. The Cambridge historians, in attempting to write without national, religious, or racial prejudice, have played their part in trying to bring into being a world free from acrimony and hatred and jealousy. It is an effort whose success will one day be realized.

The Bookshelf

'The Land That Was and Is to Be'

Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia—only a year ago they were continuing hopefully as Czecho-Slovakia, Europe's pivotal democracy. Erskine Caldwell went there in the spring of 1938 with Margaret Bourke-White, consistent producer of camera thrills. For weeks they roamed through the back country where people must toil if they are to survive. NORTH OF THE DANUBE by Erskine Caldwell, with sixty-four photographs by Margaret Bourke-White (New York: Viking. $3), is the story of a living nation. It is a nation that must survive, as Dr. Eduard Benes said in a recent lecture in Boston, because peoples who have once known freedom cannot accept slavery.

Mr. Caldwell takes the reader first into Uzhorod, capital of Carpathian Ruthenia, and describes the Ruthenian women waiting patiently in the market place to sell garden produce and flowers to those who will do their bargaining in Ruthenian. Otherwise, no sale, however excited became the women who made offers in German, Yiddish, Czech, Gypsy. Here we see the padrones at work, trying to induce the peasants to immigrate to Canada. Then to Uzok, in the Carpathian Mountains near the Polish border, and descriptions of a heartwrenching trip into rural districts so poor that bread is a rarity. Mr. Caldwell's simple and unvarnished style is merciless in this picture of misery, as when he reports a grandmother's refusal of a piece of bread. "After nine years without the taste of bread in my mouth, I am afraid," she said.

* * *

"Wherever German is spoken, there is German territory," said a National Socialist German whom Mr. Caldwell met in the train through the Tatras. That would seem to be a complete description of assimilated lands that are now dominated as "historically German," though the peasants speak Czech, Slovak and Ruthenian. Then follow painful scenes of harsh treatment by Germans of Jews who happened to be on the train.

In Brno Mr. Caldwell found that refugees had been welcomed from Germany and Austria, as nowhere else in Czecho-Slovakia. But the newcomers already felt that this was but a way station in their journey of exile. If they could but get to America, they exclaim, where husband and wife would no longer be separated because one or the other was a Jew.

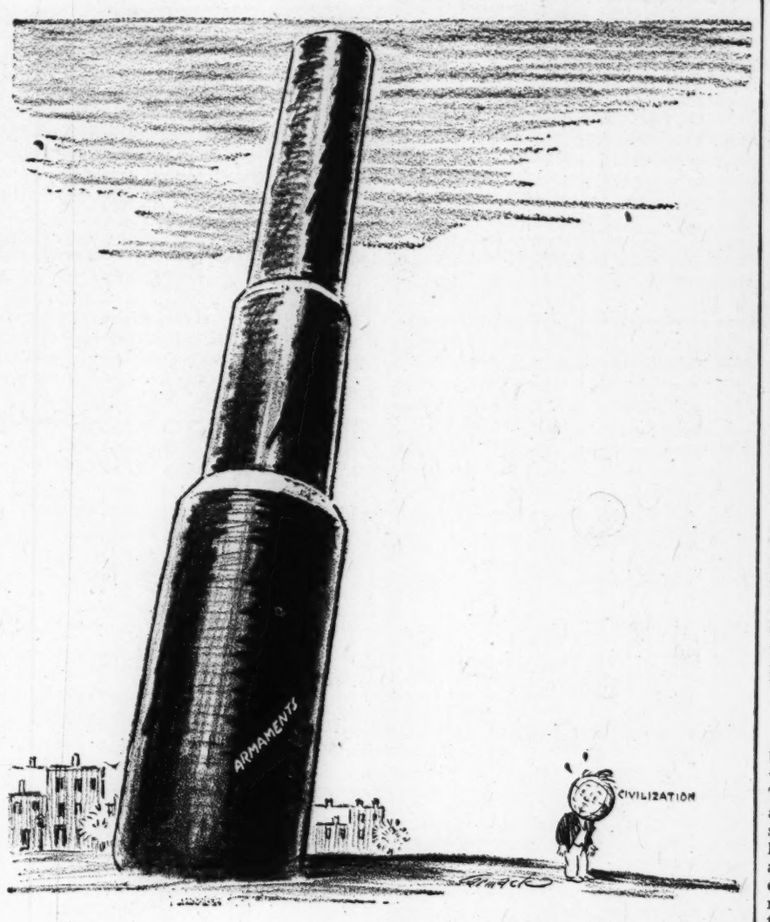
* * *

Czech peasants in Moravia rejoiced as they told Mr. Caldwell that they were "proud to live in a country that made us free. . . . It would not be right if anything should happen that would make us lose all this." Events of one short year have provided the terrific comment on such democratic sentiments that Mr. Caldwell resolutely omits, that his readers may form their own opinions.

Margaret Bourke-White's photographs often attain to pictorial grandeur, so sure is her essential feeling for a scene and for the nature of people: two rugged Carpathian peasant women, the family that dwells under the same roof with its livestock and farming supplies, haying on the Slovak plateau beneath great piled-up clouds, the Hungarian overseer in his elegant riding clothes, the girl of the High Tatras having a good laugh, the row of girls hoeing beets under the overseer's eye, the cheerful country peddler with his burden of homeless-household needs, a refugee child from Vienna peacefully sleeping; picture after picture filled with social and political question marks, yet always handsome as pictures.

E. C. S.

Europe's New Leaning Tower



North . . South . . East . . West

The Law Strikes a Balance

By Frank L. Perrin

Perhaps some erudite student of the so-called social sciences will one day chart the rise and fall, the ebb and flow, of the tides of lawlessness, major crimes, and the reactions of law against the assaults of the vicious, the predatory and designing. Today it would seem that except for those abuses which the yielding to fear of lack of unemployment, and the dread of the wrath of those who may threaten unreasonable reprisals, an accused and determined thought in the American States has served notice that civic honesty and decency, in local, regional and national government, must be restored. The rule of law, we may discover, is evolutionary, and either progressive or decadent according to the standards which the people themselves set up.

Recently, and within a period of a few weeks or months, in New York, in Missouri, and in Massachusetts, the law, operating through the machinery provided and always available, has challenged the further advance of political spoilsmen and the leaders of once powerful combinations of public enemies perhaps erroneously classified. The rise to affluence of these political gangsters has been spectacular. A generation ago the truism uttered by Grover Cleveland, that "public office is a public trust," was quite generally indorsed. But that former President did not utter a mere high-sounding aphorism. There was need of some reassurance, because there were apparent, following the disgraceful exposure of the second Grant administration and the cleansing processes undertaken, a tendency in high official circles to forget the lesson taught and the reprimand administered.

Gradually, but deplorably, the standard of public and official morality has been lowered. We have all come, or had come until quite recently, to look carelessly upon political profiteering, depending upon an eventual balancing of benefits, responsibilities and blame, by occasional popular revolutions which would displace those who had fattened at the expense of the public with those hungry and anxious to be fed.

In a state of the Middle West, following the Greeley campaign of 1872, the embattled Reform Party, drawing support from both the disgruntled Republicans and opportunist Democrats, elected what was believed to be a simon-pure and invulnerable administration, its entire ticket being victorious. Not as an indictment of the chief executive chosen, but rather that the moral standard of the people of that day may be indicated, it is recalled that before the end of his term of office the Governor was held up to public scorn because of charges that he had used postage stamps belonging to the State in his personal correspondence.

We have traveled far since the '70's, but may have gone in the wrong direction. The western Governor perhaps deserved the sympathy of those who believed he had been unduly and unjustly maligned. And so we reached the point where we were willing to condone official pilfering, and next, to smile and look the other way when the hands of public servants went a litle deeper into the cake-box or the apple-barrel.

It will be interesting to observe the progress of this newer and advanced method of dealing with dishonesty in official places. It will be conceded, I believe, as the public becomes aware that the law can be enforced and the guilty be punished, that the people have until quite recently been inclined to the theory that the lawless are more powerful than the law, and that they have surrendered or dissipated the supreme right of control over their own affairs. There can be no contagion of crime without a contagion of fear of its power and of the law's weakness. This the people are coming now to realize.

Recent developments in the warfare against political wickedness in high places, three conspicuous instances of which can readily be cited, seem to prove conclusively the inevitable tendency of these abuses to multiply in number, though not always in importance, as those believed to be guilty but who have thus far escaped punishment, seem, or pretend, to enjoy the profits from their depredations.

The official of a small city seeks to follow the crimson trail blazed by a political highwayman whose ingenuity and cunning he admires. Less adept, less crafty, less adroit in providing alibis and scapegoats, he is called upon to pay the penalty and suffer disgrace. Wisdom and prudence persuade us that it is best to catch and impound the big ones first.

The Wide Horizon

World Centennials

By Constance Armfield

The growing popularity of celebrating the centennial of the birth, deed, or passing, of individuals who have contributed to the betterment of mankind during their human experience, may be of real help in world unity.

Such celebrations have to be prepared for, and between the two sea-minded peoples, Japan and Great Britain, there is a common bond of loyalty to the world sea-heroine, Grace Darling, whose father, William Darling, may justly take his place among the world's heroes even though he devoted his whole life to life-saving instead of life taking.

In 1858 the story of Grace and William Darling was brought to Japan by one of the Darlings' neighbors, Captain Winchester, R. N. R. of Bamburgh, who had rescued a crew of Japanese from their disabled junk in the Pacific, and carried them to San Francisco, Vancouver, and Hong Kong on his ship the Caribbean, at his own expense, furnishing them with all the necessities required. In those days there was no regular shipping to Japan, and it was not until they reached Hong Kong where the Governor heard the story and introduced the Captain and his passengers to the Admiral of the British fleet, that Captain Winchester's humane mission ended.

* * *

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour sent the battleship, H. B. M. S. Inflexible, to convey the Japanese seamen to their homes. The Japanese Government later presented a telescope to the gallant Captain, and his story of Grace Darling's modesty won the hearts of the nation, not only for her courage, but also because she never boasted. She embodied all the qualities which the Japanese most prized, courage, filial piety, devotion to her duty, and cheerfulness.

The story is told in all the schools in Japan, to boys and girls alike, followed by a hymn about the lighthouse on the rock from which the Darlings' little boat went out to rescue the shipwrecked people on a neighboring reef. The hymn describes her fame as having spread beyond the Seven Seas. The Japanese acclaim her as their own beloved heroine: they also speak of "our Nightingale" the Lady of the Lamp, she having an equal place in their esteem with the Lady of the light.

In celebrations of this kind, not only people and events are remembered, but the significance and purport of their lives and conditions. Institutions also have centennials. The inauguration of the Mount Vernon Society which has preserved the home round which George Washington's life was centered, may very well be celebrated by the country from which his family came, and where his love of constitutional government originated.

His namesake, Booker Washington, made as valuable a contribution to the cause of freedom and educational institutions. Africans in their own country are equally athirst for education. Who knows but that the English-speaking world may unite with them in centennial celebrations associated with the Founder of Tuskegee?

* * *

Such celebrations afford an opportunity for looking forward as well as providing grateful memories of the past. Gratitude, indeed, is the source of their being, and the more widespread the celebrations the greater the healing of ancient wrongs and bitterness.

Centennial celebrations for 1953 seem already to be in the mind's eye, with Japan, America, Great Britain, and the Northern countries lining up for their particular evidences of gratitude to the discoverers of the White Sea, in that region of the Arctic where Alaska, Canada, Finland, Russia, and Japan have a new-world field of pacific penetration before them.

The North Pole and the Equator are therefore nicely balanced. Fifteen years is not too long a time spent for preparations which will focus thought on all that mankind owes to the great pioneers of freedom and humanity.

In celebrations of the people and events herein described, all that promotes and advances the welfare of the world is stressed and rescued from oblivion, while in looking forward to coming centennials connected with events which have contributed to world progress we look with renewed hope for the future.

A Fireman From the Pacific Mail

Log of the Sea

This concerns an incident following a passage across the Pacific, in a steamer that found herself short of bunker fuel and then of provisions. There was some blame of management to this, so we will omit the ship's name. After an interminable passage, steaming at less than five knots, living on salted meat and dried peas, we made the port of Callao, our bunkers swept, the wooden lining being broken down and fed under the boilers. This port was not our destination in the clearance papers, and technically would be described as "a port of distress."

As we were a distressed ship, everything would be high. There would be much dickering for coal from a Welsh four-masted bark lying in harbor, and provision dealers would beam hopefully on our necessity. Our sea-weary men looked toward the shore with longing eyes. Far in the distance we saw the white sunsplashed towers of Lima.

The captain ordered the swinging out of a lifeboat, manned by six seamen, and I was designated as coxswain. We rowed in hopefully to the mole.

"Now, Mister, when I land," he cautioned, "back off from the quay, well off. Remember, Mister, no one goes ashore."

We put the skipper on the stone steps and saw him take a carriage with a rascally-looking ship chandler already in attendance. I backed off the boat and we lay under a pelting sun. The harbor glistened like hot brass. Two Peruvian men o' war slumbered under their awnings.

To seaward was the lighthouse of San Lorenzo, so high up on the volcanic hill that mariners, making port at night, often mistook the lantern for a star, at times a disastrous mistake. The hot stone quay had been deserted, until a disreputable-looking fellow came to the stone steps and called to us. It might be a message from the captain. I backed in. But no, a thin Spaniard wanted to talk. Had we a billet on board, for a fireman? He pleaded, with a smile. Once, so he said over and over, he had been a fireman in the Pacific Mail—a fellow countryman, after a fashion.

"Say," I called, "is there any fruit ashore?"

"Si, Senor." He nodded his head vigorously.

I backed the boat in, and passed the ragged man a crumpled five-dollar bill. "Get me some fruit," I said, "and be quick."

The boat crew seemed to doubt my sanity, looking at each other knowingly as the one-time fireman in the Pacific Mail steamed up the quay under forced draft.

We waited, waited for several hours. All mention, or allusion to my five dollars, was taboo. I was inclined to be strict in my younger days. Then came the captain with the ship chandler and following them a cart. We put a half dozen goat carcasses into the boat, some sacks of dusty vegetables and several baskets of bread. While this was going on a second cart appeared, a larger cart, heaped with fruit.

"Hi, you!" The skipper bellowed at the chandler. "I never ordered that. What's the game?"

But I saw my man, the one-time fireman of the great Pacific Mail. All smiles he sat on the cart, an enormous cart laden with mouth-watering fruit.

"That's some stuff I bought, sir," I said apologetically.

"Si, senor Capitain. Theese fruit ees for the mate."

I have never quite lost my faith in human honesty since that day in Callao.

FELIX RIESENBERG

Change

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It has been well said that change is certainly risky but there is one thing riskier still—not to change. The war menace is not going to lift unless the strain is eased by the self-surrender of possessive aggression in favor of dynamic aggression.

Italy cannot be blamed for refusing to see anything much worse in her seizure of Abyssinia than in Britain's seizure of South Africa, while Germany may almost claim to have inaugurated a golden new era—the age of empire without bloodshed.

If any shred of the Versailles treaty remains, let it be the democracies who reduce it further to a thousand pieces. Injustice is due for judgment in any case.

Bridport, Eng. DAVID F. THOMPSON